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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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No. 28,175 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1973 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Warm, with showers. Temp. 86-65 (31-20). Tomorrow: cooler, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 90-66 (32-18). LONDON: Warm and sunny. Temp. 84-61 (28-16). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 78-60 (25-15). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Hot and sunny. Temp. 96-65 (35-17). NEW YORK: Rainy. Temp. 80-70 (26-21). Yesterday's temp. 80-72 (26-22).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria ... 4 S. | Luxembourg ... 10 F.
Belgium ... 11 B.Fr. | Morocco ... 1.5) Dr.
Denmark ... 2.25 D.Kr. | Netherlands ... 1 Flor.
Eire (Inc. tax) ... 11 P. | Nigeria ... 7%
Finland ... 1.20 F.M. | Norway ... 2.25 N.Kr.
France ... 1.50 Fr. | Portugal ... 3 Esc.
Germany ... 1 D.M. | Spain ... 15 Ptas.
Great Britain ... 10 P. | Sweden ... 1.75 S.Kr.
Greece ... 12 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.25 S.Fr.
India ... Rs. 3.75 | Turkey ... T.25
Iran ... 25 Rials | U.S. Military (Eur.) ... $1.25
Italy ... 200 Lire | Yugoslavia ... 4 D.
Israel ... I.£1.40



Associated Press.
THE DRIVER—Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, 20, standing near wrecked car he was driving; at right, a nurse.

Girl May Not Walk Again

Young Kennedy's Car Flips, Injuring Six—One Seriously

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP).—An auto driven by a son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy turned over yesterday, injuring the driver's younger brother and five girl passengers, one of whom may not walk again because of spine and leg fractures.

Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, 20, was charged with negligent driving in the accident, in which the most seriously injured of his six passengers was Pamela Kelly, 19. Miss Kelly, of nearby Centerville, underwent surgery for three hours in Cape Cod Hospital here, and a spokesman reported today: "Nobody could say yet whether she'll walk again or not. We need a few days to determine what her condition is."

Joseph was uninjured in the Monday afternoon crash on Nantucket Island. His brother David, 18, suffered a back sprain but was reported in satisfactory condition today in Cape Cod Hospital.

The four other girls in the open-top vehicle also were injured, but only one was kept in the hospital. She was Mary Schlaff, 23, who was detained for observation of suspected pelvis and leg fractures, with her condition described as good.

Kim Kelly, 17, sister of the most seriously injured passenger, was released after treatment for a leg injury. Also sent home from the hospital were Patrica Powers, 22, and Francesca Dennis, 18, both of whom had minor cuts.

Joseph appeared at the hospital early today with his mother, Ethel, and his uncle, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who reportedly sent for Boston surgeons to assist in the local hospital's operations. Joseph

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.



UPI.
David Kennedy, in 1971.

Ending 2-Month Control

French Police Raid, Take Over Worker-Run Watch Factory

BESANÇON, France, Aug. 14 (AP).—Some 3,000 French riot police staged a 6 a.m. assault on France's largest watch factory today and expelled the workers who had taken it over two months ago and had been operating it since.

Labor unions and leftist political parties—including the left wing of the ruling Gaullist party—immediately denounced the government action as a "provocation" and a "brutal challenge to the working class."

But with millions of Frenchmen on vacation, the police seizure of the Lip factory aroused less public interest than it might have done when the workers' occupation began in June.

Sympathy Strikes

The Communist-led CGT and other labor unions called for sympathy strikes throughout France, but, except for the Besançon area, the response was slight. In Besançon, where the Lip factory is the largest industrial unit, administrative and postal services were disrupted and local rail traffic came to a halt as workers went on strike to attend a mass protest meeting in the city center.

Because of the Assumption Day holiday tomorrow, only 50 Lip workers were on guard at the factory during the night. They were taken by surprise when the police drove up in buses and burst in through the rear gates of the factory. There was no resistance and virtually no violence on either side. The workers claimed a few men were hit with night sticks, but no injuries were reported.

A spokesman for the workers said much of the watchmaking machinery was immobilized prior to the police invasion by the removal of vital parts. The workers also concealed seven million francs in cash and some ten million francs worth of watches, pending negotiations with the authorities, the spokesman said.

The Lip management declared bankruptcy four months ago and its Swiss majority stockholder announced reorganization plans which would abolish half the work force of 1,300.

Since June, the workers have paid their own salaries with funds obtained from the sale of watches produced under control of a workers' committee. A court order declaring such sales illegal was the legal basis for the police action.

Charles Schmitt, the prefect of the Doubs Department, said in a radio interview that the police intervention became necessary because the workers had rejected a government plan to resume watch production legally. The plan implied firing about one-third of the 1,300 Lip workers and discontinuing the arms and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Eva Peron's Body To Be Returned

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (AP).—Gen. Juan D. Peron said yesterday that the body of his second wife, Eva Peron, who died of cancer in 1952, "will be brought to Argentina at the right moment, when things here calm down."

Eva Peron's body was delivered to the former head of state by the previous military government in 1971, after 16 years in a secret hiding place. The embalmed body is reportedly still at Gen. Peron's Puerta de Hierro residence in Madrid, where the 77-year-old political leader lived in exile for 18 years.

U.S. Planes Make Final Runs, Ending Indochina Combat Role

No Immediate Phnom Penh Collapse Seen

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 14 (WP).—In a few hours the American war planes will be gone from the Cambodian skies, but no one expects the immediate collapse of the Cambodian government. Indeed, the tactical situation, now that the insurgents have lessened their pressure around the city, is better than it was a few days ago.

The current uncertainty could drag on for weeks and months, but the long-run prognosis for the survival of the present government remains gloomy.

In terms of men and equipment the government's position is not hopeless. But in terms of national morale—in terms of the government's ability to use the men and equipment—nothing that has passed can justify optimism for the future.

In the last few days, the insurgents have stepped back from the southern front, where almost half their forces near Phnom Penh have been concentrated, and to the southeast the government's forces now control more than 30 miles along the west bank of the Mekong.

Insurgents Suffered

Military sources suggest that the insurgents have suffered heavily from the bombing before Phnom Penh and that they are badly in need of replacements and resupply. But few would dare to predict that the six-month offensive has now crested and most say the present lull is likely to prove temporary and that the insurgents will be back again.

The Cambodian Army now has some breathing room around the capital and the Americans will use the respite to adjust to the lack of American air support.

The small Cambodian Air Force, flying propeller-driven T-28s, can never replace the Seventh U.S. Air Force. But they can mount as many as 200 sorties a day. If concentrated in the defense of the capital and along the supply routes they could prove effective.

The main replacement for U.S. air power will have to be artillery, but so far the Cambodian Army's ability to coordinate and use artillery fire has not been impressive.

Weather will help the government side until the dry season comes in December. The monsoon-filled rivers are rising and will soon spill their banks in the great natural irrigation system of the Mekong. In another month, much of the land around Phnom Penh will resemble one vast lake with little islands. This will inhibit maneuverability on both sides. But it will flood the insurgents' bunkers and narrow the avenues of approach over which an enemy would have to come to attack Phnom Penh in force. Insurgents will be rendered more vulnerable to the government's superior fire power.

As the Mekong rises, it will become easier for government patrol boats to defend the vital convoys. At the moment, the gunboats must fire up at the banks. But when the river rises the suppression fire can be leveled straight at the shore.

As one Cambodian put it: "General Water could hold Phnom

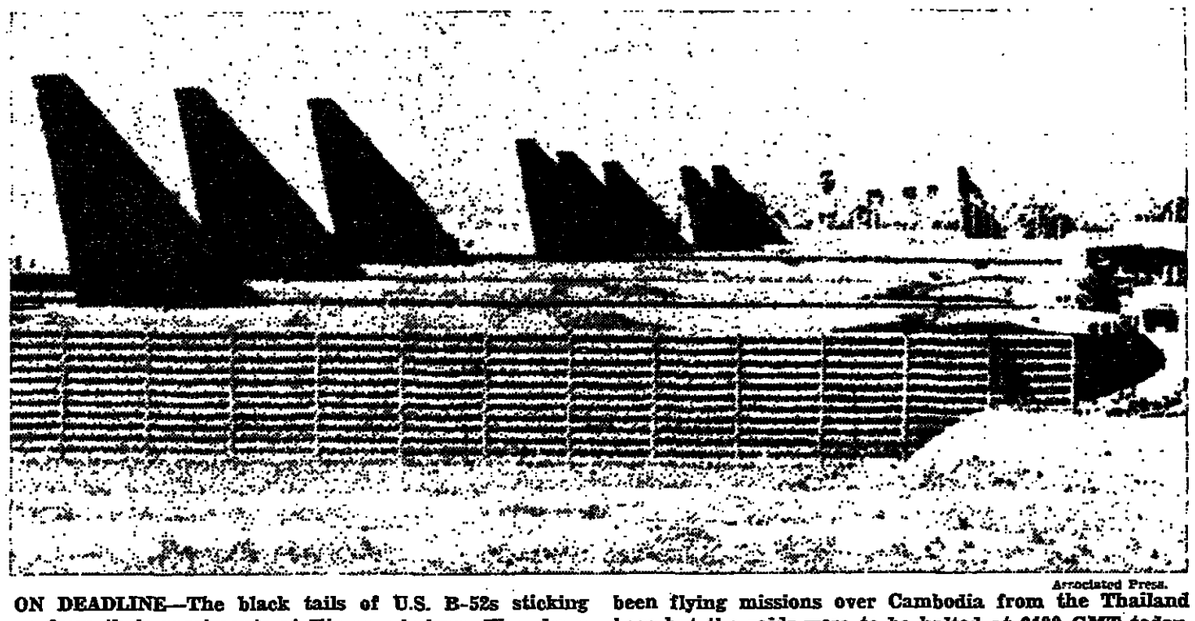
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bourguiba Gives Former Wife Merit Medal

TUNIS, Aug. 14 (AP).—President Habib Bourguiba awarded Tunisia's highest honor today to his former wife, whom he was divorced from 11 years ago.

The "Bourguiba Medal of Merit was given to French-born Moufida Bourguiba "for services rendered the homeland."

The only other Tunisian to have been awarded the medal is Premier Hedi Nouira. The President's former wife is the mother of his only son, Habib Bourguiba jr. She and the president were divorced in 1962 and he has since remarried.



Associated Press.
ON DEADLINE—The black tails of U.S. B-52s sticking up from their revetments at Utapao air base. They have been flying missions over Cambodia from the Thailand base but the raids were to be halted at 0400 GMT today.

American Air Fleet Will Remain in Thailand

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States will keep its air armada stationed in Thailand after the Cambodia bombing ends at 0400 GMT Wednesday. Pentagon sources said the idea is to keep the Cambodian insurgents worried that the U.S. Air Force might resume bombing.

U.S. Air Force cargo planes will continue to fly military aid into Cambodia and reconnaissance aircraft still will fly over the country to photograph battlefields and supply lines. They may be fired at or even shot down, but Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said yesterday the planes will be unarmed and unable to retaliate.

Lt. Gen. Daniel James, a Pentagon spokesman, was asked at a briefing if some secret flights might be flown after the deadline. He said:

"We have said we plan to abide by the mandate of Congress and we plan to do so."

Meanwhile, the White House repeated its pledge that the Nixon administration "will do everything within the law to support the government of Cambodia."

Deputy press secretary George L. Warren did not respond directly when asked whether President Nixon would call Congress back from its summer recess to seek an extension of the bombing deadline.

He referred to statements by other administration officials which indicated such a move was not planned, then he added:

"If further actions are required after Aug. 15, the President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Insurgents Near Capital Are Targets

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 14 (AP).—American pilots today were assigned their targets in Cambodia for final strikes before the Congress-imposed bombing halt designed to get the United States out of its combat role in Indochina.

The halt was imposed beginning at midnight today EDT (0400 GMT Wednesday). That is 11 a.m. Wednesday in Phnom Penh, giving the U.S. planes time for a last morning of bombing runs before the end of their intensive eight-year air campaign in Indochina. The Pentagon announced that about 200 sorties were planned.

The 7.4 million tons of bombs and other explosives rained by the United States on Indochina since 1965 was three times the amount the United States used in World War II and 10 times the amount used in the Korean war.

The bombing during recent months has been credited with a large role in keeping the Cambodian government of President Lon Nol in power.

Help for Lon Nol

Informed sources said today in Saigon that thousands of ethnic Cambodians living in South Vietnam, including some drawn from South Vietnamese Army units, have been flown to Phnom Penh to help the Lon Nol government survive after the U.S. bombing ends.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon and a spokesman for the South Vietnamese military denied the report.

The daily bombing of Cambodia for 6 1/2 months, since 10 days after the January Vietnam peace agreement, has slowed but not stopped advances on Phnom Penh by Communist-led insurgents. U.S. bombing errors in the final weeks of intensive attacks also killed scores of civilians and government troops.

The last American raids included continual strikes around Phnom Penh's perimeter. An estimated 4,000 insurgents are massed for an attack west of the capital's international airport.

The fate of the capital of 1 1/2 million, including thousands of refugees, was open to speculation. The anti-government forces loosely surround Phnom Penh and control an estimated 80 percent of the country militarily.

Cambodian Premier In Tam vowed that his government would "fight along with the people until the final victory, both militarily and politically."

'Nothing to Worry About'

He said in an interview that despite the bombing cutoff, "our American friends are still providing us with more materiel to modernize our army. The situation here is very much improved and there is nothing for us to be worried about. The other side has suffered heavy losses by bombing over the past few weeks."

Rumors circulated that Mr. In Tam would resign from the post he has held since mid-May. He denied having any such plans.

On the eve of the bombing halt, life in Phnom Penh was undisturbed. Shoppers and commuters jammed the streets. The residents could hear the short thuds of bombs from U.S. fighter-bombers and the explosions of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Security Council Debate

U.S. Denounces Israeli Air Act

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 14.—The United States today denounced Israel's forcing down of an Arab airliner as a "violation of the United Nations Charter and of the rule of law in international civil aviation."

"Travel by air, as was travel by sea in an earlier age, must be insulated and protected from unlawful interference," Ambassador John Scali told the Security Council. "It must no longer be a pawn in international conflicts."

Mr. Scali thus made it clear that the United States would support Security Council condemnation of Israel's interception last Friday of a plane thought to be carrying Palestinian guerrilla leader George Habash from Lebanon to Iraq.

Outside the Security Council chamber today, diplomats sought to work out a resolution that would command unanimous support from the 15-nation council. But the United States has objected to Egyptian and Soviet demands for sanctions against Israel and no acceptable compromise appeared close.

"They're bogged down in language," a Western diplomat said.

A vote was not expected before Thursday.

Britain, France, China, Kenya, Australia and India were among the delegations which criticized the diversion of the Middle East Airlines Caravelle airliner to an Israeli air base.

Lebanon stopped short of calling for sanctions, which would be certain to invoke a U.S. veto.

The Security Council's new British representative, Sir Donald Maitland, rejected Israel's argument that it had been trying to capture Mr. Habash.

The 81 passengers and crew aboard the twin-jet airliner, forced to Israel while flying from Beirut to Baghdad, were interrogated at the Israeli air base after their plane was intercepted. They were released when the Israelis found that Mr. Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was not on board. He had changed his flight plans at the last minute.

Sir Donald told the council: "My delegation cannot accept that any government is entitled to take the law into its own hands and itself commit acts of violence totally inconsistent with international law."

"How much more inexcusable are those acts when committed by governments," he commented.

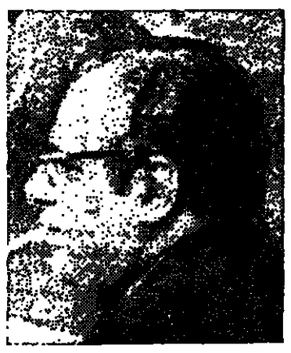
Deputy French representative Jacques Lecompte said that the Security Council "must clearly condemn the action by the Israeli military aviation."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah asked in reply what his country was supposed to do in the face of the UN's inability to act against Arab terrorism.

Israel will not accept counsel based on the notion that there could be one law applicable in general and another applicable to Israel, he declared.

Israel will not accept counsel on Friday's incident from countries—even permanent members of the Security Council—which had themselves intercepted civil aircraft and detained individuals or groups of individuals on board, Mr. Tekoah said.

This was considered a reference to French planes' diversion in 1956 of a Morocco-chartered jet bound from Tunisia to Morocco with Algerian rebel leaders aboard. France imprisoned them after the plane was forced to land in France.



UPI.
Edouard Ghorra of Lebanon.

But Balks on Those of 'Vice-President'

Agnew Financial Data 'Available'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew said today that he is prepared to make his personal financial records available immediately to federal prosecutors and offered to submit to a personal interview to answer any questions about allegations that he accepted kickbacks from government contractors in Maryland.

In a letter to U.S. Attorney George Beall in Baltimore, Mr. Agnew said the financial records Mr. Beall had requested "have been assembled and are at my offices."

"You and any of your assistants may inspect them there at any time you may desire," he wrote.

Mr. Agnew stressed that while he was making the records available, he did not "acknowledge that you or any grand jury have any right to the records of the Vice-President."

He said: "Nor do I acknowledge the propriety of any grand jury investigation of possible wrongdoing on the part of the Vice-President so long as he occupies that office."

● Nixon slates Watergate broadcast for 0100 GMT Thursday. Story, Page 3.

Mr. Agnew said that "these are difficult constitutional questions which need not at this moment be confronted."

He told Mr. Beall that, as he had advised him several months ago, he did not wish to impede the federal criminal investigation in any way.

"I have done nothing wrong," Mr. Agnew wrote. "I have nothing to hide."

In the interest of speeding justice, he said, "the records you request are now available to you."

"My desire to cooperate in your investigation does not stop here," the Vice-President said. "I am eager to be of any help I can. Specifically, should you wish, I shall be glad to meet with you and your colleagues for a personal interview so that I may answer any questions you may have."

Mr. Beall wrote to Mr. Agnew on Aug. 1 to inform him that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Heavy Black Enlistment Worrying U.S. Army

By Michael Getler

Some Commanders Feel Balance Of Representation May Suffer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—An increase in the number of young blacks joining and re-enlisting in the U. S. Army is increasing concern among some top commanders that their service may soon no longer reflect a balanced representation of the population.

This concern, three senior officers stress, has nothing to do with racial views. It reflects a worry, on the one hand, that the Army could become too isolated from support within the white community if it contains a disproportionate percentage of blacks.

On the other hand, there is concern about criticism from black leaders that it will be the blacks who will carry a disproportionate burden if the Army faces combat again.

According to Army statistics, blacks make up about 13.5 percent of the total American male population between the ages of 18 and 35.

But blacks already account for 18.6 percent of the Army's enlisted ranks and they have been volunteering for service in recent months at a record pace.

In March, April, May and June of this year, blacks accounted for slightly more than 25 percent of the roughly 33,000 men who joined the Army.

In July, preliminary figures show a startling jump to 34.1 percent of the 13,117 recruits signed up.

Officially, the Army is labeling the July figures as a one-time situation because of a last-minute rush to fill enlistment quotas.

But one of the Army's highest-ranking generals said privately that "certainly those results have got to be disturbing. If that keeps up it is going to be troublesome, damn troublesome.

"It will be the beginning of the kind of army which would not be an acceptable army for the American people. Not for racist views—it just wouldn't be representative. I just don't think people, black and white, would want it that way."

Compounding the situation is the fact that blacks are also re-enlisting at steadily increasing rates.

In fiscal 1971, for example, 51.8 percent of all blacks eligible for re-enlistment did so in comparison to 32.5 percent of the eligible whites.

Rising pay and opportunities within the services, plus perhaps a poor job market on the outside, have increased both black and white re-enlistment rates during the just-ended fiscal year 1973. But blacks still lead by 62 to 47.5 percent.

The Army, however, says it is concerned about performance and not race.

"The measure of the man we want in the armed forces is his performance on the job," Gen. Robert Taber told a Pentagon news conference last week. "We don't have a quota on Irish, on Jews, on blacks. We want good men."



Associated Press.

French police in position after occupying the Lip factory in Besançon yesterday.

Iraqi Leader Bids for Better Ties to Kuwait

Calls March Conflict A Mistake of the Past

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (WP).—Iraq's top political leader, Vice-President Saddam Hussein, has called Iraq's armed incursion into Kuwait last March "a mistake" and offered Iraq's cooperation to its neighbors in the Persian Gulf.

In an interview published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Sayassah that appeared to be aimed at paving the way for a resolution of the border conflict between the two Arab countries, Mr. Hussein said of the March 22 clash in which two Kuwaiti policemen were killed:

"Let it be recorded as a mistake on the past of Iraq. But why is it exaggerated out of all proportion into a military invasion, and branded part of Iraqi ambitions?"

A high-level Kuwaiti delegation is due to arrive in Baghdad next Monday to hold what is expected to be the final round of talks with Mr. Hussein, leader of the ruling Baath party's political wing, on Iraq's seizure of a strip of land around the Al Samta police station March 21.

Plotters Blamed

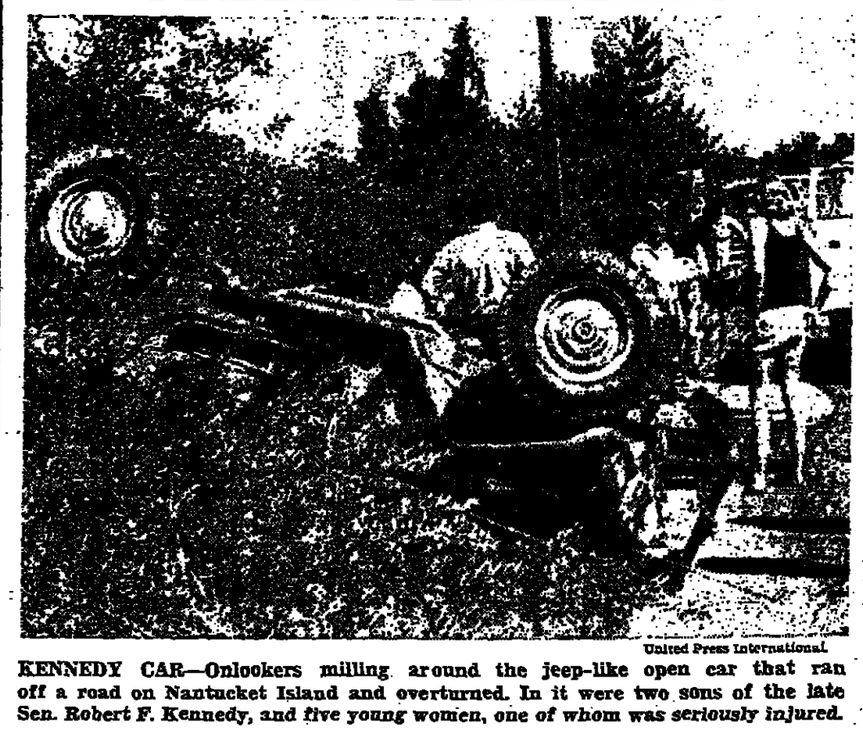
Mr. Hussein's moderate comments follow a recent interview given to Western journalists in which he tentatively offered better relations with Britain and the United States. In the wake of an attempted coup last month, Iraqi leaders have tried to lay the blame for many of the government's recent belligerent acts on the executed plotters.

Citing Iraq's success in nationalizing the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. last year, Mr. Hussein asserted that Iraq was a friend, not a danger to other states in the gulf. Iran and Saudi Arabia, which he accused of coordinating the Iranian takeover of three small Arab-inhabited islands in the Persian Gulf in December, 1971, posed much greater threats, he claimed.

"When Iraq makes a mistake, it is put under the magnifying glass and publicized widely, whereas there are many corrupt regimes ... that are not objected to."

Iraqi officials in the past have said that Kuwait would have to cede to Iraq the islands that control access to the Iraqi port of Um Qasr if they wanted to settle the border conflict.

Mr. Hussein did not repeat these demands in the interview with Ahed Jarallah, publisher of Al Sayassah.



United Press International.

KENNEDY CAR—Onlookers milling around the jeep-like open car that ran off a road on Nantucket Island and overturned. In it were two sons of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and five young women, one of whom was seriously injured.

6 Injured as Young Kennedy's Car Flips

(Continued from Page 1)

is to appear in court next Monday on the negligent-driving charge, police said. Patrolman William H. Eisnor of Nantucket said that the charge involves a "criminal violation as well as a misdemeanor and a motor-vehicle violation."

The Kelly girls, whose father, Frank, is a bartender, were described as long-time friends of the Kennedy youths, who customarily spend summer vacations at their family's Cape Cod homes in Hyannis Port.

The latest tragedy in the history of the trouble-plagued Kennedy family follows a three-car collision in California last March in which Joseph received a concussion.

Last month, Chilean guards fired warning shots toward Joseph's 19-year-old brother, Bobby, who had approached the border while skiing in Argentina.

Last February, Joseph was one of 172 passengers held captive aboard a Lufthansa jumbo jet hijacked by Palestinian guerrillas. The plane was seized shortly after leaving New Delhi and forced to fly to Aden, where everyone was released.

The brothers' uncle, Sen. Kennedy, had his driver's license revoked for a year following an accident in 1969 when his car plunged off a bridge into a tidal pool on Chappaquiddick Island near here, killing Mary Jo Kopechne, a young secretary. He subsequently pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of an accident.

The cases of high tragedy in the family include the assassination of Edward's two brothers—President John F. Kennedy in 1963 and Sen. Robert F. Kenendy five years later, while he was campaigning for the presidency.

Their eldest brother, Joseph, was killed while serving in World War II. Their sister Kathleen died in a plane crash in 1948.

Iran Cleared As Member Of Peace Un

U.S. Nominee Will Replace Canada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (A —Iran has been accepted a member of the four-nation ternational Commission on C trol and Supervision of the V nam cease-fire, Iranian Amb sador Ardeshir Zahedi said toc

The last barrier to Iran membership was removed with acceptance by the Viet Cong.

Canada, one of the orig four ICCS members along w Indonesia, Hungary and Pola pulled out last month because dissatisfaction with the operat of the commission.

Iran was proposed by the Un ed States.

Under the J 27 Vietn peace agreement, the Un States, South Vietnam, No Vietnam and the Viet Cong m agree on all ICCS members.

The control commission is s posed to monitor all aspects implementation of the cease-f including alleged combat vio tions, infiltration of forei troops and the flow of milit aid to the former combat parties.

However, the ICCS genera has been regarded as ineffecti Canada charged obstruction and a lack of cooperation by t Communist members in arran ing investigations of violatio Since the commission's beginn fighting has continued at a re tively high level in South Vi nam.

U.S. officials said there is sign yet that any of the thr Vietnamese groups were willi to fully implement the pe agreement.

In addition, there is no indi tion that Hungary and Pola are willing to participate in f investigations of alleged vio tions, particularly those cau by North Vietnam and the V Cong, the officials said.

But Party Chief Delays Step

Lynch Weighs Resigning Post For 'Lapse' Over British Spies

DUBLIN, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Jack Lynch said today that his admitted "loss of memory" concerning British information about its espionage activities in Ireland could lead to his resignation as leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party.

Mr. Lynch's memory lapse led to him issuing a strong—but mistaken—denial last week that while in office his government had received official information from London that two brothers accused of a Dublin bank robbery had been operating as British spies in the republic.

The former Irish leader, who resigned as prime minister after losing a general election last spring, said on Irish radio: "My loss of memory certainly was because of confusion for the last week or so.

"I regard it as serious in the circumstances and I will therefore have to consider my continued leadership of the opposition party."

But he added that he would make no final decision on his future "for some time."

Last night Mr. Lynch said he had forgotten being given a diplomatic report last January concerning the espionage activities of the two English brothers, Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn.

The Littlejohns were then being held in custody accused of robbing a Dublin bank of £67,000, a charge for which they were sentenced to heavy prison terms 11 days ago.

The brothers maintained that at the time of the robbery last October they were working on instructions from British intelligence to infiltrate and discredit the Irish Republican Army.

Until last night Mr. Lynch had maintained that he had no official information while in government concerning British complicity in the Littlejohn affair.

(But the coalition government which succeeded Fianna Fail in office last March has disclosed that the then Irish authorities were informed on Jan. 3 of the brothers' connections with British intelligence—although the British insisted they were not authorized to carry out any illegal activity.

IRA Warns British

BELFAST, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Army sources said today British forces were taking with full seriousness an IRA warning of coming attacks on dependent military housing.

Offficially the British made no comment on the statement, "but obviously this is something we will take very seriously indeed," an army source said.

The IRA statement said: "For too long, the British Army has sheltered behind the skirts of their womenfolk and by establishing military forts in housing estates they have attempted to gain immunity from attack.

"IRA operations against military posts will be intensified and if, as a result of mortar and rocket attacks, the families of British soldiers are injured or killed, the responsibility will rest with the British government," it said.

Meanwhile, terrorists shot and killed a man near the Catholic cathedral in Armagh, injured nine Belfast bar patrons when they set off a bomb in a car parked outside and shot and wounded a soldier in Londonderry.

In Newry, four armed youths put a bomb on a bar and gave the patrons five minutes to get out. The bomb wrecked the bar, but no one was hurt. Newry police also found a cache of 81 bombs that they said the IRA may have been preparing to use for a major attack.

Agnew Data 'Available'

(Continued from Page 1)

was under investigation for possible tax fraud, extortion, bribery and conspiracy violations, and asked that he turn over financial papers—such as deposit slips and canceled checks—dating back to Jan. 1, 1967, when he was the governor of Maryland. Mr. Agnew responded today: "I am prepared to do so immediately."

Mr. Agnew said he had instructed his staff to give federal investigators the "fullest cooperation."

He said: "Should you wish, they will prepare copies for you of any of the records. And you may, of course, compare the copies with the originals to verify their accuracy."

Letter Made Public

Mr. Agnew made public a copy of his letter to Mr. Beall a few hours after the White House reaffirmed President Nixon's confidence in him.

The White House denied reports that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew last week had discussed the possibility of an Agnew resignation, or that Mr. Nixon had a "contingency list" of possible successors to the Vice-President.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren also said it was "not correct" to suggest that Mr. Nixon opposed Mr. Agnew's offer to comply voluntarily with Mr. Beall's request for the Vice-President's personal financial papers.

The distinction between personal and vice-presidential papers made by Mr. Agnew was seen by some observers as an attempt to remain consistent with the stand the President has taken on presidential papers and tape recordings in the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Nixon has claimed executive privilege and separation of powers in refusing to hand over documents to either the Senate Watergate committee or special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. It would be embarrassing to Mr. Nixon if Mr. Agnew handed over vice-presidential papers, even though that may not be a precedent for the President, because of the different manners that the two top U.S. executives are responding to investigations.

Police Oust Workers at Watch Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

machine-tool sections of the factory.

Banners carried by the protest meeting of more than 10,000 persons proclaimed the workers' determination to prevent any breakup of the Lip group and any dismissals among the personnel.

In Paris, meanwhile, Henry Giraud, the French industrialist appointed by the government last month to mediate in the Lip dispute, held an emergency meeting with representatives of the Swiss watch interests which control a majority of the Lip stock.

Tonight, minor fighting broke out at the end of a demonstration by workers and their supporters in protest of the police occupation.

Police said five demonstrators suffered injuries in the fighting, and tear-gas grenades were used to disperse the demonstrators.

Lip went into voluntary receivership in April, and the Lip workers accused the controlling Swiss interests of deliberately trying to kill off a major foreign competitor to the Swiss watch industry. Lip is the world's seventh largest watch manufacturer.

News Analysis

Libya's Take-Over of Oil Firm May Set Pattern for Others

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (WP).—Libya has gone up on other Arab oil producers by announcing a 51 percent take-over of Occidental Oil Corp.'s assets in Libya over the weekend.

The partial take-over, which was announced without the political bombast that surrounded the earlier nationalizations of British Petroleum and Bunker Hunt in Libya, but which could prove to be more significant in the long run, is likely to set the pattern for Libyan demands on the 20 other American companies that produce the great majority of Libya's 2.3 million barrels a day of high premium oil.

Moreover, its terms could have a sharp impact on the deal struck between the world's major oil companies and Persian Gulf producers who settled for 25 percent ownership this year. They are not due to achieve 51 percent control until 1982, but their demands could grow as a result of Libya's settlement.

The Occidental deal is reported also to include a stunning immediate price increase of 25 percent in the posted price of Libyan crude oil that Occidental will buy back from the government.

It was the brash young military government that rules Libya which touched off that spiral in the autumn of 1970 by squeezing a major price rise out of an American company. The company was Occidental, and Libya is obviously turning again to the Los Angeles-based firm, which has just concluded a multibillion-dollar deal with the Soviet Union, to set a pattern.

The major companies privately criticized Occidental in 1970 for giving in to Libya's demands, a charge that may be revived this time. But while a company like Mobil or Esso receives less than 5 percent of its global oil supplies from Libya, Occidental depends on that North African desert country for nearly all of its current output.

Conflicting Picture

In their separate announcements, the Libyans and Occidental have presented a conflicting picture of exactly what the deal amounts to. Radio Tripoli has been calling it a nationalization and seeking to get maximum political mileage out of the image of the government taking over Libya's natural resources dominated by foreigners.

But a government official was quoted by news agencies Sunday as saying that the company had in fact agreed to sell the 51 percent share after negotiations to the Libyan national oil company for a cash down payment of $135 million, with the final amount to be determined by an audit of the company's assets.

Occidental said that it retained the right to buy all of the 51 percent share of the oil now owned by the Libyans. The tax reference price for the first six months will be $940 a barrel, a figure believed to be a peacetime record price for Eastern Hemisphere oil. The January posted price for Libyan oil was $377.

One of the keys to the settlement may be Libya's willingness to permit Occidental, which will continue to operate the producing fields, to increase production now that Libya owns a controlling share.

As part of a general cutback in production by Libya, Occidental was forced to reduce its daily 800,000-barrel production of 1970 to slightly over 400,000 at the beginning of this year.

Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, took over British Petroleum in 1971 as a protest against alleged British collusion in Iran's occupation of three Persian Gulf islands. In June, he attacked the United States as he took over British Petroleum's operating partner, the Bunker Hunt Co. of Texas.

Occidental was one of three American operating companies that Col. Qadhafi forced in April to open negotiations on Libya's desire to take "full control" of the companies' operations. Negotiations with Amoseas and Oasis continue.

No Imminent Collapse Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

Penh for us until December." But General Water cannot carry the day alone. Although superior in numbers as well as firepower, the government's forces have not yet proved a match for the insurgents.

Morale, both within and without the army, is a serious problem. President Lon Nol announces that he will stay on to the end to fight beside his people, but his ministers talk openly to diplomats and the press about deposing him.

Coup rumors crowd the ear. Some would depose Marshal Lon Nol in order to rally the people and fight harder. Others would invite Prince Norodom Sihanouk back now. The Chinese gamblers are now laying odds that Sihanouk will be back in power before the year's end.

A high Cambodian Army officer spoke of low morale and the lack of reserves and said that a settlement should have been negotiated while the government still had some strength to bargain with.

Taught Submission

"Don't know if we can hold," he said, "but we will try. The Khmers have always been taught to be submissive," he said, and they will "accept whatever happens."

What will happen depends a great deal on the insurgents, and so far their intentions are unknown.

Most observers here do not believe the insurgents intend a frontal assault on Phnom Penh. They think it more likely that they will advance again to worry the city to the point where, as one observer put it, "soldiers start to take off their uniforms and generals start getting into their helicopters."

But no one really knows what is in store for Phnom Penh. The city remains passive.

An Italian reporter, finding reliable information hard to come by, recently visited a local astrologer. The astrologer reassured him by saying that it was in the stars that the enemies would not win. But the astrologer was unable to tell him on which side the enemies were.

U.S. Planes Make Final Runs Before Deadline in Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

B-52s' bombs that sounded like barrels rolling off a roof.

American air strikes increased in the final weeks of the bombing. By the Pentagon's count, fighter-bombers and B-52s were averaging about 220 missions daily toward the end of the bombing.

The United States will continue to fly reconnaissance missions and cargo missions in Cambodia, according to Pentagon sources. Some of the U.S. warplanes based in Thailand will remain there as a deterrent to new offensives by North Vietnam in Indochina or against Thailand.

The United States will start pulling some of its 660 planes and 45,000 servicemen out of Thailand in about a month, sources indicated.

To some Phnom Penh residents, the bombing halt came as good news.

Mrs. Van Ny, a 30-year-old widow who opened a shop near the central market two years ago after moving here from the countryside, reflected the attitude of some residents.

"It's better for them to stop bombing," she said. "My house was destroyed by bombs. The Khmer Rouge were hidden in the village. They shot at government troops when they had an operation to clear the area. I can't blame anyone. But it was a total loss for us. Nothing was left."

The Khmer Rouge are an element of Cambodian Communists figthing against the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime.

The report from an informed source in Saigon that South Vietnam has flown soldiers of Cambodian descent to Phnom Penh said the troops numbered fewer than 10,000.

It was not clear if the troops reported airlifted to the Cambodian capital were still members of South Vietnamese armed forces or if they had re-enlisted in the Cambodian Army.

Neither Cambodia nor South Vietnam has announced any agreement to use South Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia.

The sources said the ethnic Cambodians sent to Phnom Penh were drawn from regular military units and groups of civilians with military training. Under South Vietnamese law, the two million ethnic Cambodians living in South Vietnam are considered South Vietnamese citizens.

Raids on Border Area

Meanwhile, American aircraft seemed to be stepping up their attacks today against Communist strongholds on the Cambodian-South Vietnamese border area.

For the first time since the January cease-fire the characteristic vibrations of B-52 bombing raids were felt in Saigon.

Buildings shook and windows rattled as the giant aircraft dropped their 30-ton payloads across the border.

In South Vietnam itself, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units were reported to have intensified their attacks in Binh Dinh Province, on the central coast.

A South Vietnamese high command spokesman said that infantry and armored cavalry units fought a 10-hour battle with Communist troops after a 230-round mortar barrage on their positions by Communist gunners.

He said that 36 Communist soldiers were killed, for the loss of one government soldier killed and five wounded.

Clashes were also reported west of the Central Highlands city of Kontum, where eight Communists were reported killed in attacks on government positions. South Vietnamese casualties were put at five killed and 17 wounded.

Planes to Stay In Thailand

(Continued from Page 1)

will ask Congress for the proper authority."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said yesterday that providing U.S. armed escorts for reconnaissance and cargo planes in Cambodia would violate the bombing halt agreement.

"I don't believe the Congress will go along with it," he said.

He added that sending out armed escorts or engaging in other military activities in Cambodia after tomorrow's bombing halt would "be utterly pointless and useless."

He made his remarks yesterday after the Pentagon left open the possibility that the United States might provide armed escorts or take other military action if U.S. reconnaissance and cargo planes were fired on after the bombing ends.

But Mr. Friedheim said Congress would be consulted before any such "protective reaction" moves were made.

Meanwhile, peace activists Daniel Berrigan and his brother Jerome Berrigan were among 60 demonstrators arrested today as they knelt at the White House.

Daniel Berrigan said the protest was over U.S. bombing in Cambodia "and a lot of deaths in Vietnam."

About 80 demonstrators waited among the tourists to get into the White House tours, then sang, "We Shall Overcome."

White House police did not stop the activists from going through the tourist gate. But most of the demonstrators stopped and knelt on the steps before entering the White House.

A Secret Service spokesman said all but five of the 60 persons arrested were seized outside the east doorway of the White House.

B-52 Crewmen In Bomb Error Given Lawyers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (A —Some crew members of a B bomber which accidentally mis its Cambodian target and kil more than 100 persons have be provided lawyers in an Air For investigation of the incident, t Pentagon announced today.

Lt. Gen. Daniel James, P tagon spokesman, said no cha have been filed and that " not going to predict what the vestigation will find." The cident occurred at Neak Lu on Aug. 5.

At the same time, Gen. Ja said an investigation of a ond accidental bombing by F-111 fighter-bomber not from Neak Luong has been c pleted. He did not give results. Eight persons died 16 were wounded in that bo ing.

Moscow, Hanoi Sig Postwar Agreements

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP).— Soviet Union signed agreem today aimed at helping N Vietnam with postwar reconst tion, Tass reported.

The government agency Russia will give North Viet aid "in the development of power and coal industry, in r building, and in geological p pecting as well as develop of virgin agricultural lands.

The agreements, covering 1 75, were signed in the Kremli Premier Alexei N. Kosygin his North Vietnamese cour part, Pham Van Dong, who left for Hanoi.

Sihanouk to Peking

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UP Cambodian Prince Norodom hanouk today left North K for Peking, where his gov ment-in-exile has been b since 1970, the North Ko News Agency said.

Finds Remarks 'Out of Place'

Bonn Rejects French Minister's Criticism

BONN, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party today firmly rejected French criticism of Bonn's attitude to West European unity.

In an article which spoke of a "discharge of emotion" in France, the party's official press service replied to French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac, who accused West Germany in an interview over the weekend of "drawing away from Europe."

The French minister would have done better to direct his ill temper where it might really be called for, the article said.

"Such angry emotional reactions are definitely out of place [when directed] at the Federal Republic, the federal government and the federal chancellor," it added.

At a routine press conference here earlier today, the chief Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Brandt was in permanent and close contact with heads of government of other European Economic Community states with the aim of speeding up moves toward European unity.

Ruediger von Wechmar said European unity and future links with the United States were the main topics of Mr. Brandt's contacts within the EEC.

He added that Mr. Brandt had also had contacts with "people outside the EEC"—which observers took to be a reference to the United States.

Official sources later mentioned President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath by name among those the chancellor had contacted.

Officials said they were puzzled by the accusation by Mr. Chirac, which appeared in the magazine Le Point, since Bonn has often made it clear it is determined to move toward greater unity in the EEC in line with the resolutions of the EEC Paris summit last October.

Government sources also countercharged that the French have dragged their feet in the past on EEC unity.

Mr. Chirac singled out his West German counterpart, Josef Ertl, by name in connection with the charge that Bonn was turning away from Western Europe.

Mr. Ertl's state secretary in the Agriculture Ministry said last night there were no grounds for Mr. Chirac's remarks, which they said contradicted what he had said here after the last French-German consultations, when he declared there were no basic differences between them.

Newspapers here have contended that Mr. Chirac made promises to French farmers in the last election campaign that are weighing on him. They also saw the accusations against Bonn as symptoms of a widening rift between France and its EEC partners who wanted to press on with the political development of the community and not mark time as Paris wished.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	26	79	Sunny
ANKARA	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	31	88	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	23	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	28	82	Sunny
BUDAPEST	24	75	Fair
CAIRO	31	88	Sunny
CASABLANCA	30	86	Fair
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	24	75	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Sunny
FLORENCE	31	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	Sunny
GENEVA	26	79	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny
LISBON	27	81	Sunny
LONDON	28	82	Sunny
MADRID	34	93	Sunny
MILAN	29	84	Fair
MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
MOSCOW	17	63	Showers
MUNICH	23	73	Sunny
NEW YORK	28	75	Sunny
NICE	29	84	Fair
OSLO	22	72	Fair
PARIS	29	84	Sunny
PRAGUE	22	72	Fair
ROME	31	88	Sunny
SOFIA	19	66	Stormy
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Sunny
TEHRAN	33	91	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	30	86	Sunny
VENICE	28	82	Fair
VIENNA	22	72	Fair
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	31	87	Sunny
ZURICH	24	75	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Ch at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM

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Also Will Present White Paper

Nixon Sets Time for Address To the Nation on Watergate

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—President Nixon will make his nationally broadcast address on the Watergate scandal at 9 p.m. EDT Wednesday (0100 GMT Thursday), the White House announced today.

The President's long-awaited response to allegations will be delivered live from the Oval Office. It will be 20 to 30 minutes in length, a presidential spokesman said.

The address, to be carried by all the national television and radio networks, will be Mr. Nixon's first extensive response since May 22 to the scandal that has shaken his administration.

At the same time the President will issue a detailed white paper intended as a point-by-point refutation of charges made before the Watergate committee that he ignored warnings that his own top aides had knowledge of the Watergate break-in and subsequent cover-up.

Mr. Nixon is expected to admit to a lack of vigilance or of timely response on his own part. But White House officials say he also will assert his own lack of complicity and couple this with an appeal to continue the "new American revolution" endorsed in his re-election landslide of 1972.

Next Monday the President is scheduled to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in New Orleans and proceed from there to San Clemente, Calif. Officials said that Mr. Nixon had not ruled out other speeches before presumably friendly audiences during the remainder of the month.

There was no word from the White House on the timing of the next presidential press conference, which Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler had promised months ago. Some officials said it was probable that Mr. Nixon would hold his next press conference during his San Clemente visit after he has had sufficient time to weigh public reaction to his Watergate defense.

One of Mr. Nixon's cabinet officials, Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, said yesterday that he expects the President to be "very candid" in his statements and to admit past mistakes.

Within a week or so after the President makes his Watergate defense, the White House is also expected to issue a statement explaining Mr. Nixon's acquisition of his San Clemente estate.

Industrialist Robert Abplanalp said in an interview with the Washington Star-News that no investment company was involved in the purchase. This appeared to contradict a White House statement of three months ago that an investment company had made the purchase.

However, deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren—who has become the chief White House press spokesman in the continuing absence of Mr. Ziegler from daily briefings — insisted that it was only a "semantical problem" and that no contradiction was involved. Mr. Warren said it "perhaps" would have been more accurate of him to use the term "joint venture" in describing what he had called an "investment company."

Mr. Warren said he knew the identity of the other person involved with Mr. Abplanalp in the joint venture but wouldn't reveal it because the White House wants to avoid "piecemeal stories." The White House statement, when it is issued, will "clear up once for all" questions about the transactions, Mr. Warren said.

British Bookies Offering 1 to 3 Nixon Survives

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The British bookmaking firm of Ladbrokes and Co., Ltd., is offering what it described as "fairly strong" odds that President Nixon will survive the Watergate scandal.

A company spokesman said that in response to "hundreds of calls" it was offering odds-on of 3 to 1 on Nixon remaining in office and 2 to 1 against his removal or resignation.

This means persons betting that Mr. Nixon will remain in office would win one poind for every three pounds they bet, the spokesman said; those who bet against Mr. Nixon remaining in office would win two pounds for every one pound they bet.

"We think that impeachment of an American president would cause such an upheaval that it is very improbable," the spokesman said.

Fund Records Of McGovern Unit Faulted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Wisconsin McGovern-for-President Committee apparently violated the federal Election Campaign Act by failing to keep adequate records, the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

The GAO, a congressional "watchdog" organization that oversees compliance with federal law, forwarded its report to the Justice Department.

The GAO said "that the records maintained by the committee were not adequate to permit us to verify the financial reports submitted or for the committee treasurer to prepare adequate reports of receipts and expenditures."

The act, it said, requires the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account.

Instead, the report said, the committee used its checkbooks as supporting financial records, and these were found to be inaccurate and unreliable. It said the treasurer, William P. Bixon, was unable to find checkbooks for three accounts which had balances totaling more than $5,000 on April 7, 1972.

"The committee treasurer told us that the poor condition of the records was due to his inexperience with accounting and the lack of qualified clerical help," the GAO report said. "He informed us that the committee has engaged the services of a certified public accountant who will assist in reconstructing the records and preparing the remaining reports."

The treasurer had financial data for fewer than 50 of the more than 100 branches of the committee in the state, but now is trying to collect the information, the report continued.

It said also that two radio stations had failed to obtain the required certification from a candidate or his representative for a paid political broadcast. The GAO recommended that this matter be referred to the Federal Communications Commission.

The report said that the committee, headquartered in Milwaukee, reported receipts of $267,606 and expenditures of $242,971 between April 7 and Oct. 27, 1972.

"We identified over $8,100 in receipts and $7,600 in expenditures which were not itemized, not properly itemized or which required information not fully disclosed in the committee's reports," the GAO said.

Wheat Exporter Made Inaccurate Reports, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Commodity Exchange Authority has charged Louis Dreyfus Corp., a wheat exporter, with willfully filing inaccurate reports during last year's wheat sale to Russia, the authority announced yesterday.

The complaint, filed last Wednesday with the Agriculture Department hearing clerk, is the third CEA action stemming from a continuing investigation of the 440-million-bushel Russian wheat sale.

The Dreyfus complaint and another against the largest U.S. grain exporter will go to public administrative hearings to determine whether violations of the law have occurred.

The CEA accused Dreyfus of filing erroneous reports between July 7, 1972, and Oct. 20, 1972, on the exporter's fixed-price cash position in wheat.

A little more than a month ago, the CEA accused Continental Grain Co., which accounted for more than half of the sales to the Soviet Union, of submitting incomplete and inaccurate reports on its transactions during roughly the same period.

Earlier this month, the CEA announced it had agreed to a stipulation of compliance from Garnac Grain Co., Inc., which handled about 4.5 percent of the Russian sale, that the authority would use as evidence 20 "grossly inaccurate" weekly reports from the same period if it ever had occasion to file a formal complaint against Garnac.



Associated Press.

LAP DOG—This very refined and well-mannered spaniel in Rome always wears a napkin when eating, even (or especially) when he's lapping up his master's plate.

But Not Indicted

Dean Cited in Charges on Mitchell, Stans

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (WP).—Former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d yesterday was named a co-conspirator, but not a defendant, in an alleged attempt by two former Nixon cabinet members to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation.

The name of Mr. Dean, who has accused President Nixon of being aware of the cover-up on the Watergate scandal, was contained in a bill of particulars filed by the government in response to demands by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were indicted by a federal grand jury on May 10 for allegedly attempting to halt or slow an SEC probe of fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco in return for a $250,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign. A suitcase containing $200,000 in $100 bills was secretly delivered to Mr. Stans on April 10, 1972, hours before Mr. Mitchell arranged an appointment for a Vesco attorney with Mr. William J. Casey, then chairman of the SEC, the indictment charged. The attorney, Harry L. Sears, who was chairman of the New Jersey Committee to Re-Elect the President, and Mr. Vesco were also indicted.

Lying Charge

In addition to the obstruction of justice charges, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were also accused of lying to the grand jury about their parts in the affair. Trial of the case is set for Sept. 11. At that time, U.S. District Court Judge Lee P. Gagliardi is also expected to rule on defense claims that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans cannot receive a fair trial because of the publicity surrounding the Watergate case.

The papers filed yesterday also named two other co-conspirators: Howard F. Corney, an attorney who is a long-time friend of President Nixon's two brothers, and Laurence B. Richardson jr., former president of Vesco-controlled International Controls Corp. Mr. Richardson, along with Mr. Sears, delivered the cash-laden suitcase to Mr. Stans.

According to the indictment, which was supplemented by yesterday's filing, Mr. Dean, acting on a request from Mr. Mitchell, called Mr. Casey last October to ask that subpoenas issued to ICC employees be delayed. On May 18, Mr. Casey, now under secretary of state for economic affairs, confirmed that Mr. Dean called him, but said he never acted on the request.

The papers filed yesterday, however, claim that the return dates of five subpoenas were delayed up to eight days.

Subpoenas Issued

The subpoenas were issued as part of the SEC investigation, which later resulted in a $224-million civil fraud suit filed against Vesco and 41 other corporate and individual defendants. The case, tried last spring, is now awaiting the judge's verdict.

In addition to naming the co-conspirators, the papers also detail charges that Mr. Stans falsified financial reports submitted to the General Accounting Office by the Nixon campaign committees. "The reports were false and fraudulent in that they omitted any reference to the receipt of the secret $200,000 contribution of defendant Vesco on or about April 10, 1972, or any reference to disbursements which the committee may have made therefrom to Frederick LaRue, G. Gordon Liddy and Herbert Porter."

Liddy, convicted earlier this year, was counsel to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and is now in a federal prison. LaRue pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Porter, director of scheduling for the committee, has admitted that he committed perjury during the Watergate trial.

In addition to the secret $200,000 payment, Mr. Vesco also contributed $50,000 by check in October, 1972. The entire amount was returned to him last January.

The bill of particulars also said that, in return for his contacts with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, Mr. Sears received a $35,000 loan and a $10,000 cash payment. Mr. Sears was also a director and special counsel for ICC, receiving $5,000 a month.

Gallup Poll

Nixon Rating at Low Point: 31% Approve of Performance

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 14.—President Nixon's long-anticipated Watergate speech, due this week, comes at a time when his popularity has plunged to the lowest point to date.

Only three in 10 Americans (31 percent) say that they approve of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, a drop of nine points over the last four weeks and an overall drop of 37 since his high point in January following the Vietnam peace settlement.

The latest approval score represents the lowest popularity rating given any president in 20 years. The Gallup Poll's final report on President Truman's popularity, in January, 1953, showed the same percentage of Americans, 31 percent, expressing approval.

President Nixon's popularity has for the first time dropped below the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's low point, the 35 percent approval recorded in August, 1968, during a period of deepening concern over the course of the Vietnam war.

A decline in approval is recorded for all major population groups, but is most pronounced among adults under 30 (from 39 percent to 26 percent), persons in the South (from 45 percent to 33 percent) and among political independents (from 41 percent to 30 percent).

This is the question which was asked to measure Mr. Nixon's popularity, a question that has been asked about every President since the Roosevelt years:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?"

Trend in Nixon's Popularity Since January

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion
	%	%	%
Aug. 3-6	31	57	12
July 6-9	40	49	11
June 22-25	45	45	10
June 1-4	44	45	11
May 11-4	44	45	11
May 4-7	45	42	13
April 27-30	48	40	12
April 6-9	54	36	10
March 30-April 2	58	33	9
Feb. 16-19	62	33	10
Jan. 26-29	68	25	7
Jan. 12-15	51	37	12

Rightists Blamed for Sabotage

Allende Speech Interrupted by Power Cutoff

SANTIAGO, Aug. 14 (AP).—Chile's leftist government today blamed the right and extreme right for dynamiting four power lines and causing a blackout that threw Santiago into darkness and interrupted a presidential speech.

The power failure late last night cut off a radio-television speech by President Salvador Allende as he was announcing a series of projected measures to be taken against a wave of terrorism and violence in recent weeks.

The violence is connected with a strike by truckers as well as many bus and taxi owners seeking higher rates, the right to import more spare parts, and the removal of a controversial transport under secretary.

Today, the government announced the resignation of Under Secretary of Transport Jaime Faivovich, thus paving the way for negotiations to end the truckers' strike.

The strike has drawn sympathy from many Chileans opposed to the Socialist policies instituted by Mr. Allende, the hemisphere's first elected Marxist president.

When the blackout hit Santiago and four surrounding provinces, many residents rushed into the streets. Police vehicles, with the streets.

Congress Approval

Mr. Allende, speaking from the Moneda Presidential Palace, had warned that he may again seek approval from Congress for a state of siege if the truckers do not quickly end their 20-day strike. Then the lights went out.

A state of siege, which Congress refused to grant several months ago, would give Mr. Allende broad powers to suspend civil liberties.

Mr. Allende returned to radio during the 40-minute blackout to urge that people remain calm while the trouble was being repaired.

He hinted that members of the extreme rightist Patherland and Liberty Movement were behind the power failure.

The movement has been linked to the unsuccessful insurrection against the government by an army tank regiment June 29. Earlier in the day, the movement issued a statement "declaring war" on the Allende regime.

"The truce has ended," the statement said.

Interior Under Secretary Daniel Vergara went on radio early today after power had been fully restored and described four separate dynamite bombings of pylons carrying the electrical cables from provincial power stations.

He said they were the work of "elements of the right and extreme right" and that police patrols in the affected provinces were being increased.

Swiss Police Fail To Find Tshombe Alleged Abductor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Police were today unable to find Francis Bodenan, ordered yesterday to be extradited to Spain for his part in the 1967 hijacking to Algeria of a plane carrying Moise Tshombe, former leader of Katanga.

The Federal Justice Ministry in Bern said police in Geneva where the 49-year-old Frenchman has been living since his release on bail in early 1970, had not been able to trace him.

He has had to report to police every Tuesday over the past four years. Police said he had been in regular contact and if he failed to report by tonight, he would lose his bail money of 30,000 francs.

The "Tshombe affair" erupted on July 1, 1967, when the Algerian government made the surprise announcement that Tshombe had arrived in Algiers by air and was being interrogated.

He died in Algerian custody in 1969, apparently from a heart attack.

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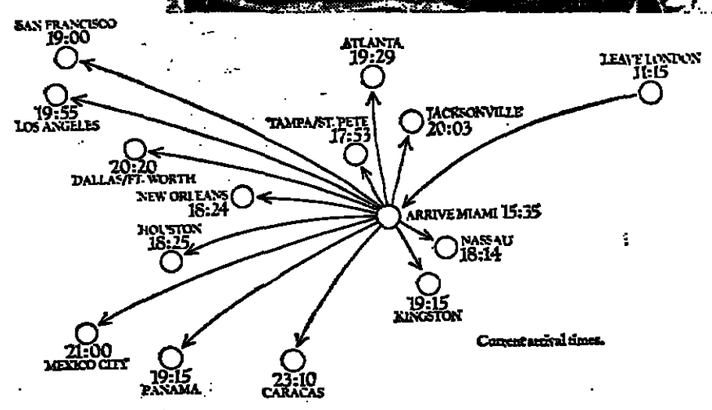
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Rescue Ship For Skylab on Launch Pad

Experts Confident It Won't Be Needed

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 14 (AP).—The rocket and spaceship being prepared as possible rescue vehicles for the Skylab-3 astronauts rolled to the launching pad today at Cape Kennedy, Fla.

Skylab director William C. Schneider announced that if a rescue mission is flown, it won't be until Sept. 25, the normal end of the planned 59-day flight.

However, Mr. Schneider and other officials continued to express confidence that Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma will be able to return safely to earth on that date in their own Apollo ship despite two leaky jet steering engines.

The rescue craft are being prepared as a precaution and would be launched only if there were further deterioration of Apollo systems.

Medical, Solar Tests

The astronauts were busy on their 18th day in space with medical and solar astronomy experiments.

The Saturn-1B rocket, with an Apollo perched on top, began the 3 1 2-mile trip from an assembly building to the launching pad at 7 a.m. They were standing upright on a giant tracked transport which moved at a tortoise pace.

William Schick, Skylab test supervisor, reported: "Preparations are going very efficiently. We anticipate no problems having these vehicles ready for a rescue mission if called upon or for a normal Skylab-3 mission."

The Saturn-1B originally was to have been ready for launching as early as Sept. 10. But with things going well aboard the orbiting station, Mr. Schneider said today that he had "directed the Kennedy Space Center to prepare the vehicles for launch no earlier than Sept. 25."



United Press International.

BODY SEEKERS—Policemen, newsmen and the curious crowding around a possible grave site on High Island, Texas, as the search continued for more victims of sex slayings.

Two Teen-Agers Are Indicted In Mass Murders in Texas

HOUSTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—A grand jury investigating the largest mass-murder case in recent American history returned indictments today against two teen-agers.

State District Court Judge Noah Kennedy announced the indictments against Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Owen Brooks, 18, after the grand jury met for 6 1.2 hours.

The Henley youth was charged with the fatal shooting of Charles Cary Cobble, 17, and the strangulation of Marty Ray Jones, 18, on July 27.

Young Brooks and Henley were jointly charged in the July 10 strangulation of William Ray Lawrence, 15.

The Cobble and Jones bodies were found with 15 others in a boat shed in Houston. The Lawrence boy's body was recovered near Lake Sam Rayburn in East Texas.

Twenty-seven bodies have been found in three areas since last Wednesday.

$100,000 on Each Count

Bond was set at $100,000 on each of the three murder counts.

District Attorney Carol Vance said that more indictments were expected. But he said that the Stenley and Brooks youths were the only suspects so far. The alleged ringleader, Dean Allen Corll, 33, was found dead last week, allegedly killed by the Henley boy.

Earlier today, a youth who reportedly escaped being a victim of the homosexuals' sex-sadism and murder ring slipped into the secret grand-jury session.

Sources identified the witness, whose head was hooded with a paper sack, as Billy Ridinger, 20. He testified after the jury had heard from two police detectives.

Information that has previously been available about the Ridinger boy came from a signed statement by young Brooks.

In his three-page confession to police David Brooks said that he had saved Mr. Ridinger's life two years ago by begging Corll not to kill him. Young Brooks said that he and the Henley youth procured young boys for Corll, who strapped them to a "torture board," sexually abused them and either shot or strangled them.

The Brooks boy, who said he helped bury the victims, said that Mr. Ridinger was held captive in the torture chamber at Corll's apartment in Pasadena, a Houston suburb, but he persuaded Corll to spare Mr. Ridinger's life. His statement to police said: "I believe the only reason he is alive now is that I begged Corll not to kill him."

Young Brooks and Henley confessed that they lured youngsters with the promise of sex, liquor and marijuana and took them to Corll. Young Henley told police that he killed Corll during a paint-sniffing orgy last Wednesday.

The Brooks boy's lawyer, Ted Musick, said today that he was considering a request for a change of venue if his client came to trial.

Charles Melder, one of young Henley's lawyers, has said that he will not seek a change of venue.

U.S. Bill Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Citing the Texas mass murders, Rep. William J. Keating, R., Ohio, called yesterday for quick House action on a national runaway-youths bill.

The Senate already has passed a measure to establish a nationwide police-reporting procedure to enable parents to locate their runaway children and provide correctional semi-detention institutions for them. The House has yet to act on the measure.

Rep. Keating estimated that 500,000 youths run away from home in the United States each year.

Gainesville 8 Jurors Found Not Bugged

5 Wrote to Judge Of Suspicious Calls

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge Winston E. Arnow said yesterday that five members of the jury in the Gainesville Eight conspiracy trial had complained that they thought their telephones were bugged.

Judge Arnow, who said he received a note from the jurors on Thursday, told the jury their phones at home and at a hotel where they are staying had been checked.

There was "no evidence whatsoever of electronic surveillance or wiretapping on the phones," he said.

The trial of the eight members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War was delayed until tomorrow as a juror, Lois Hensel, 40, said today that she felt dizzy, nauseous and was too ill to continue.

Judge Arnow sent Mrs. Hensel to a physician and said he would rule after talking to the doctor on whether she would remain on the jury.

Bags of Blood

Yesterday a government witness said that one of the eight anti-war activists on trial here told him of plans to toss bags of blood at the defense secretary at the time, Melvin R. Laird, in 1972, during a television talk show.

Charles Becker of New Orleans, a former member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, testified that he met with defendant Peter Mahoney in New York in May, 1972, and Mr. Mahoney told him of VVAW plans to disrupt the Dick Cavett Show.

The eight defendants are charged with plotting violence at Miami Beach during the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Becker said the New York meeting occurred prior to a 1972 Memorial Day weekend meeting of Southern VVAW leaders in Gainesville. The government claims it was during the Gainesville meeting that the convention conspiracy was hatched.

"Mahoney said in order to end the bigger violence in Vietnam, we would have to commit acts of violence here," Mr. Becker said.

"He said he planned to go to the Dick Cavett show and throw bags of blood at government officials from the audience," Mr. Becker said.

Mr. Becker also said defendant Scott Camil of Gainesville told him at a 1971 VVAW National Steering Committee meeting in Kansas City that he "intended to kill those who sent him to Vietnam."

Defense attorney Morton Stavis objected and asked for a mistrial. Judge Arnow denied the motion and overruled the objection.

The note with the wiretapping suspicions, sent to Judge Arnow, said in part: "Perhaps the jury has become paranoid. But three-fourths of our telephones have been acting strangely . . . Some of us have received phone calls asking for numbers or names. Our answer was, of course, 'None of your business.'"

Judge Arnow said he asked telephone company officials to check the jury members' telephones, which was completed Saturday. He said he got the results yesterday. Judge Arnow said all phone calls made by jury members from the hotel where they are staying are monitored by federal marshals.

Judge Arnow told the jury that telephone company officials had said "buzzing and clicking and so forth does occur" on telephones in this area.

It was the third allegation of wiretapping during the trial. No wrongdoing was found in the other two instances.

U.S. Airlines Held Discriminated Against Abroad

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—U.S. airlines are experiencing widespread discrimination from almost all foreign countries they serve, a report by the Civil Aeronautics Board charged yesterday.

The report, by the CAB's bureau of international affairs, said it found "in some cases many questionable or unethical practices and obvious discriminatory practices in other cases." It said the restrictions included uneven application of national taxes, higher user charges for airport facilities than are levied in the United States, currency regulations that put American carriers at a disadvantage in doing local business, and direct financial aid to and lower taxes for a country's own airlines.

It said the degree of competitive restraint varies from country to country, and recommended that efforts should be made on a bilateral basis to counteract the effects.

Ticket sales by foreign airlines to U.S. citizens in 1972 increased by 25 percent while U.S. sales to foreigners gained 13 percent for a net deficit of $623 million, 42 percent higher than 1971, the report said.

The report noted that most foreign airlines competing with U.S. firms are wholly or partly government-owned and "almost without exception, the foreign air carriers receive, or have received major financial assistance from the respective governments."

40 Soviet Jews In Vienna Protest

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (AP).—About 40 of 350 Soviet Jews stranded here after dissatisfaction with life in Israel began a hunger strike today to press for visas to return to the Soviet Union.

Some have been staying in a shabby Vienna building for up to two years, with eight to a room in some apartments. A number have said that they had not wanted to remain in Israel "because all they think about there is money."

They do not want to stay in Vienna, nor do they want to settle in another Western country. They insist on going back to the Soviet Union. Their difficulties stem from the fact that they renounced Soviet citizenship when they emigrated to Israel. Soviet authorities are said to prefer that these Jews remain in Vienna to exploit them for propaganda against Israel, which has received about 45,000 immigrants from the Soviet Union in recent years.

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LITTLE SQUIRT—This nonchalant young lady in Dusseldorf apparently enjoys hosing down her dad's car and doesn't seem to mind about going topless or bottomless in the present heat wave, but does seem to be just a little bit concerned about getting her feet wet.

Flood Recedes in Pakistan; 500 Persons Feared Dead

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Pakistan's worst floods in history began to recede today, with more than 500 people feared dead.

But India has warned that further heavy monsoon rains in Kashmir could send more flood waters down two major rivers into Pakistan's northern Punjab Province tonight.

Provincial government officials here said floods sweeping across wide tracts of the fertile province had affected some 3.5 million people.

The Punjab governor, Ghulam Mustafa Khar, said after a nine-hour tour of the worst-affected areas that the situation appeared to be under control, but that the danger had not yet passed.

He said he had received word from India that heavy rain in the catchment areas of the Chenab and Ravi Rivers on their side of the border had started new floods which could reach Pakistan about midnight.

Because earlier torrents have already breached flood prevention walls, the new ones are potentially more dangerous, he said.

The governor, who has declared 16 of the Punjab's 19 districts "calamity areas," said enormous damage had been caused to crops, roads and railways, and thousands of mud-built homes had been destroyed.

A correspondent who flew with Gov. Khar by helicopter over some 500 miles of the province saw tremendous devastation along the Ravi and Chenab Rivers. The worst hit centers have been Sialkot, Chiniot, Jhang and Balloki.

More than 50,000 people have been evacuated from the flooded areas of Jhang, a town without electricity for three days. There is also a shortage of drinking water and thousands of people are being fed by relief workers.

The force of the flood waters has smashed village after village around Jhang. Peasant farmers and their animals could be seen from the air standing among the ruins of their homes or marooned on high ground.

Huge volumes of water are still coursing down the Ravi and Chenab and several smaller streams, and the main flood threat in this area has now moved to Multan and Muzaffargrah districts.

Four thousand people have been evacuated from the sprawling industrial township of Shahdara on the outskirts of Lahore, where floodwaters are still about five feet deep.

Army officers at Sialkot said scores of villages north of the city were stranded. They were cut off five days ago and the estimated death toll in this district alone is 70.

Most of the main roads out of Lahore are still under water in several places. Rails and road bridges have been washed away and miles of track eroded by floods.

Pakistani President Is Formally Inducted

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—President Chaudhry Fazal Elahi was formally inducted into office here today at a ceremony that marked the final step in Pakistan's change from a presidential to a parliamentary democracy.

Former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has become the prime minister. Under the new constitution, which went into effect today, the main executive power passed from the president to the prime minister and his cabinet.

Light Touch

CESENA, Italy, Aug. 14 (AP).—Thieves stole about a million eggs from a poultry farm near this northern Adriatic town today.

U.S. Jurist Frees Five Suspects in Ulster Smuggling

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 14 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge Leo Brewster freed the "Fort Worth Five" yesterday on bonds totaling $50,000. He said that because of the imminent discharge of a federal grand jury, the bail move effectively ends U.S. chances of prosecuting them.

The judge conducted a brief hearing in his courtroom after the five Irish-Americans, all New Yorkers, were brought here from a federal penitentiary.

The five have been in and out of prisons in Texas since Judge Brewster cited them for contempt last summer for refusing to testify before a grand jury probing alleged gun-running to Northern Ireland.

The five are Kenneth Tierney, Daniel Crawford, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan and Thomas Laffey.

Their release on bond yesterday was in response to an order issued Friday by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who decreed that bond be set for the men. Justice Douglas had once before ordered them freed on bond but was overruled by a majority of the high court. The court is now recessed.

SEATO Eases Military Ties, To Emphasize Technical Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers plans to meet with envoys from the other Southeast Asia Treaty Organization members in New York next month to emphasize the nonmilitary aspects of the 19-year-old organization as a way of keeping it alive, State Department officials said yesterday.

It is anticipated that increased emphasis will now be put on Article III of the pact which calls upon the signatories "to cooperate with one another in the further development of economic measures including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments toward these ends."

The decision to reduce the traditional military emphasis of SEATO has been discussed through diplomatic channels with the other active members and is expected to be made formal when Mr. Rogers meets with representatives of Australia, Britain, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand on Sept. 28.

They will be in New York next month for the start of the United Nations General Assembly.

Little Military Enthusiasm

This nonmilitary emphasis will make official what has been the trend for some time. Except for Thailand and the United States, the other SEATO members have shown little enthusiasm for the military aspect of the alliance. During the Vietnam war, for instance, despite strong American pressure, only token support was given to the American effort in South Vietnam by SEATO members.

Moreover, except for Thailand, the other SEATO members already have mutual security pacts with the United States, making SEATO militarily somewhat superfluous.

The new approach to SEATO has the support of other alliance members, officials said. The members reportedly see it as a means of keeping SEATO alive at a time of diminished American military presence in Southeast Asia, and of proposals in the United States and elsewhere to abolish the organization.

In a sense, one official said, the new approach represents a compromise between the view of Thailand, which regards SEATO as a major element in its defense policy, and that of Australia and New Zealand, which have indicated a low interest in the organization.

Japan Pushes Probe of Case Of S. Korean

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Japanese officials have reacted with surprise and embarrassment to the appearance in Seoul last night of Kim Dae Jung, a leading South Korean opposition politician who reportedly was kidnapped from a well-known Tokyo hotel last week.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said at a news conference today that the government would continue its investigation of the case as a "priority" matter, and would ask the South Korean government for "the cooperation which we think is necessary."

Besides being upset over the apparent ease with which Mr. Kim was spirited out of the Grand Palace Hotel in the middle of the afternoon last Wednesday, not to be seen again until he turned up outside his house in Seoul, officials are concerned that the kidnappers were able to leave the country with Mr. Kim unobserved.

The case violated Japan's immigration laws, in addition to everything else, said Mr. Ohira. "I don't know whether the incident will escalate to a diplomatic issue or not," he said.

Mr. Ohira said that the Japanese Embassy in Seoul would be instructed to ask the South Korean government to cooperate in the investigation.

Meanwhile, 24,000 Japanese police have checked 52,400 hotels and inns, 61 airports and 119 seaports in an effort to trace the movements of the alleged kidnappers and Mr. Kim.

Since Mr. Kim returned to his home in Seoul with an account of having been taken from Japan to South Korea by sea, the Japanese police have dismissed earlier speculation that North Korean Communists were involved, or that the 47-year-old politician had left Tokyo voluntarily.

This leaves a "theoretical conclusion" that Mr. Kim, who ran unsuccessfully against South Korean President Chung Hee Park in the election in 1971, must have been abducted by order of someone in Seoul, said Kiyoshi Mizuno, the parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs.

"We cannot say definitely that it was done by South Korean government agents," Mr. Mizuno said. "But it is evident that it was not the work of one or two individuals. It could not have been carried out without organized backing."

The national police agency has requested the Foreign Ministry to ask Mr. Kim to return to Tokyo to assist in an investigation of the case. If he refuses, officials said, the agency will seek permission to send investigators to Seoul to question Mr. Kim.

Mr. Kim had been under heavy pressure from the Park regime to return, but he said he feared he would be arrested and tortured if he did so.

Many opposition leaders were arrested last fall when Mr. Park declared martial law and took complete power.

8 Die in Train Wreck

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Two passengers, seriously injured in a train derailment last night near Karl-Marx-Stadt in East Germany, have died in a hospital, bringing the number of victims to eight, the East German news agency reported today.

Obituaries

George Thayer of U.S., 39; Author on Political Subjects

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—George C. Thayer, 39, the author of numerous books and articles on political subjects, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital here. Mr. Thayer recently had undergone several operations for cancer.

Mr. Thayer's best known books were "The Farther Shores of Politics: The American Political Fringe Today," a study of modern political extremism published in 1967; and "The War Business: The International Trade in Armaments," published in 1969.

The latter book, translated into several languages, presented the viewpoint that the United States, "as the world's largest arms dealer," must be the country to initiate steps toward arms control and should begin by taking the weapons distribution business away from the Pentagon and putting it under congressional control.

Born in Philadelphia

Mr. Thayer was born in Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1955 and in 1958 received a diploma in international business administration from the University of Geneva.

He spent a year in residence at the London School of Economics in 1963 and the following year as a research assistant to Randolph S. Churchill, working on the biography of Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr. Thayer served as a speechwriter for Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York in 1968, for Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island in 1969, and for Rep. Lawrence Coughlin of Pennsylvania from 1969 until last year.

Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge

MADISON, N.J., Aug. 14 (NYT).—Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, 91, the last surviving child of financier William Rockefeller and the widow of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, the chairman of the Remington Arms Co., died yesterday at her home, Giralda Farms.

Mrs. Dodge, who had been one of the nation's leading dog fanciers, was born in New York City. Her father was a brother of the late John D. Rockefeller sr. When she was married in 1907 in New York to Mr. Dodge, heir to the Remington Arms fortune, a newspaper report called them "the richest couple in the city."

Stanislaw G. Poplawski

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Stanislaw Gym Poplawski, 71, a former Red Army general who headed Polish forces fighting with the Russians in World War II, has died in Moscow, the newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said today.

Gen. Poplawski was born in Podolia, in the Ukraine, of Polish peasant parents. During World War II, he commanded the First Polish Army in the liberation of Warsaw and in operations in East Pomerania and Berlin.

From 1947 to 1956 he was the commander of Polish ground forces. He was elected a deputy of the Polish Sejm (parliament) in 1947. From 1956 to 1963, he was an inspector general in the Soviet Defense Ministry.

Bö C. Roos Sr.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Bö C. Roos sr., 69, one of Hollywood's leading business managers, with clients including John Wayne, Fred MacMurray, Red Skelton and Lloyd Nolan, died on Sunday.

Because of his flamboyant, high-powered and hectic way of life, Mr. Roos could have been the model for the movie stereotype of the Hollywood business manager.

His clients also included Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, Merle Oberon, Carole Landis, Lupe Velez, Frank Borzage, Johnny Weissmuller and George Brent.

20 Executives of Coca-Cola Flee Argentina After Threat

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (NYT).—About 20 executives of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. and their families fled Argentina last weekend after reportedly receiving threats from guerrillas demanding $1 million from the company.

The departure of the executives—including several Americans—was reported by local Argentine newspapers, and confirmed by several government officials and local businessmen who have dealings with the firm.

However, employees at the company's headquarters here would not comment on the reports, except to say that the entire management was out of the country, and officials at Coca-Cola headquarters in Atlanta were not available for comment.

According to two local newspaper reports, the U.S.-owned Coca-Cola Export Corp. here received a tape-recording sent by a group claiming to be the People's Revolutionary Army—a Marxist guerrilla organization that has been involved in scores of kidnappings and extortion attempts against businesses.

The tape, which contained a threat to murder company executives unless a $1-million ransom was paid, was reportedly flown to the corporation's headquarters in Atlanta.

Most of the local subsidiary's management then flew to Uruguay and Brazil over the weekend.

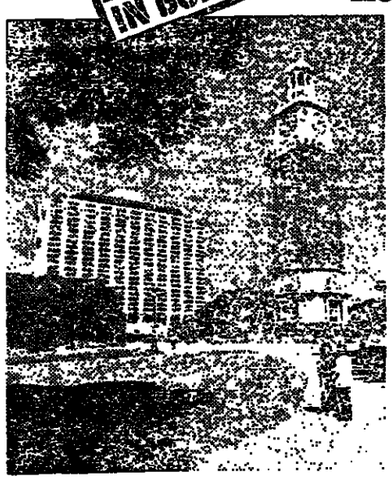
"They left behind only a skeleton staff and a few secretaries," said a foreign businessman with an interest in a Coca-Cola bottling plant here. He asserted that news reports of the tape-recorded extortion demands were true. Two other foreign businessmen who talked to Coca-Cola executives before their departure also said that the company officials had been threatened.

Bottling Plants

Besides the Coca-Cola Export Corp., there are more than a dozen Coca-Cola bottling companies in the country, most of them owned by Argentines.

On separate occasions earlier this year, guerrillas kidnapped executives of local Coca-Cola bottling companies and received a total of about $1.2 million in ransom.

During the last year, 82 persons have been arrested in 27 kidnapping and extortion cases, and more than $4.5 million has been recovered, according to government reports.

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A Challenge to Hugh Hefner's Empire

By Al Martinez

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Hiroaki "Rocky" Aoki straightens the wide lapels of his Danish mulberry-hued suit, blows a speck of dust from a $12,000 star sapphire ring and dismisses thoughts of plastic sex.

"Hugh Hefner," he says with arrogance and finality, "is out. Rocky Aoki is in. The word for today is elegance."

To prove his point, the brash, 34-year-old multimillionaire restaurateur has introduced to America what appears to be simply another super-slick magazine oriented toward the pictorial celebration of the naked female.

The publication is called Genesis, and the first issue is not dissimilar to Playboy, Penthouse, Lui and a host of other periodicals dedicated, in modern application, to the old notion that sex sells soap.

Mr. Aoki has even opened a Playboy-type club in Manhattan called, naturally, the Genesis Club, and if it is successful—as he assures you without a doubt it will be—he will open others in Los Angeles and elsewhere

Hefner for the '60s

"You might say," he explains, "that where Hefner was a man for the 1960s, I am a man for the 1970s. Playboy magazine has become a parody of what it was. It has failed to address itself to now."

Nobody is turned on anymore by bunny girls, for instance, says the Tokyo-born former Olympic wrestler.

"Who cares," he asks with a shrug, "about cocktail waitresses who show a lot of chest and thigh? This is an age of sexual liberation."

"If we want to see a naked woman privately we can get her" —a snap of the fingers—"just like that." He settles back in his chair. "No problem."

What eventually will make his magazine different from the Playboy-Penthouse genre of publications, Mr. Aoki promises, is that its sex-and-nudity in the future will be carefully integrated *with the subjects of* sports, travel, fashion and other elements that might appeal to today's man.

"We intend to become a combination of Esquire, Sports Illustrated and Gentleman's Quarterly," he says confidently. "Don't be fooled by the first issue. It was slapped together."

While Mr. Aoki's brashness tends to put one off, those disarmed by his airy attitudes toward Genesis are sobered by the history of his success.

To U.S. in 1960

He came to the United States in 1960 as a member of a touring Japanese Olympic wrestling team ("I was not," he admits sourly, "a fantastic wrestler") and liked it so well here he decided to stay.

At first, he made a living by selling ice cream from a leased truck in Harlem. "I worked seven days a week, 15 hours a day and made money. There wasn't much competition. How many Japanese ice cream sellers you got in Harlem?"

By 1964, he had saved $10,000. Borrowing another $20,000, he opened a four-table Japanese restaurant in mid-Manhattan called the Benihana Restaurant of Tokyo. Benihana means red flower. Later he opened one in Tokyo called the Benihana Restaurant of New York.

From that modest beginning, the empire grew to the point where Mr. Aoki now has 16 Benihana restaurants in the United States that employ 600 people and gross $16 million a year, plus others in Toronto and Mexico City and places he cannot recall offhand. One of them is in Beverly Hills.

"The money," he says, "just came rolling in." Business publications, in the months predating his image as a Japanese Hugh Hefner, hailed him as a Japanese Horatio Alger.

One credited his success to "Yankee ingenuity, Oriental flair and old-fashioned greed." It was his love of money that sent the seemingly tireless Mr. Aoki in search of new ways to amass it even as his restaurant business boomed.

"Success spoiled me. I want more money and I am always looking for something new and stimulating. I think big." He co-produced two Broadway shows, promoted the Muhammad Ali-Mac Foster fight in Tokyo, began his own advertising agency in New York and bought an automotive transmission company.

Restaurants, show business and fight promotion aside, Mr. Aoki insists that the publication of Genesis has been a long-standing dream.

"I've always had a collection of erotic art," he says, "and I've always had this idea of an elegant magazine, if you know what I mean. So I say to myself, why not combine them?"

Mr. Aoki acknowledges that he is wary of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on pornography and hopes to avoid problems there. But he is not a bit concerned about possible protests from the female liberationists.

"I don't give a damn for them," he says. "Female liberation is for women who want to be as tough as men. Let them read their own magazines."

The first issue of Genesis, Mr. Aoki says, had a press run of 500,000 copies, and he hopes to have circulation up to 1 million in six months.

"But if not," shrugs the man who owns four Rolls-Royces and two Bentleys and flies his own plane, "there is always something else to go into.

"I am thinking maybe of a Japanese fast-food business. Who knows? I may become a Japanese Col. Sanders."

© Los Angeles Times.



WP.
Rocky Aoki and waitress in his Los Angeles restaurant look over the first issue of his magazine Genesis.

As They Look for Backers

2 Adventurers' Reactions to Limelight

By Christian Williams

WASHINGTON (WP).—Three years ago, John Fairfax rowed an open boat singlehandedly across the Atlantic Ocean, whereupon he learned a great deal about loneliness. Last year, Mr. Fairfax rowed across the Pacific, taking as crew Sylvia Cook, which taught them both the meaning of togetherness.

Their 361-day expedition made headlines around the world. Mr. Fairfax was badly bitten by a shark, their 30-foot rowboat was reported lost in the Australian cyclone Emily, and Miss Cook suffered almost constantly from sea boils, all of which were at least breaks in a routine of excruciating sameness.

All of that, they rather enjoyed.

What has got them down is a 24-day, all-expenses-paid tour to New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston, North Carolina, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The tour is being paid for by W. W. Norton, publishers of their book, "Oars Across the Pacific."

"I hate it, that's all," Mr. Fairfax admitted during an interview the other day which preceded a day of television interviews in Washington and New York. "But we do it," added Miss Cook, already looking a bit green with limelight.

The reason, of course, is money; or, for the professional adventurer, "backers." "The whole point is to be independent," Mr. Fairfax said, a sigh interrupting what appears to be congenital enthusiasm, "but there you are. It took me two years to get up the money for the Atlantic crossing. You have to become known, so when you approach someone, he remembers your name—like Capt. Jacques Cousteau. Everybody knows the Calypso."

It is the marketing, not the adventuring, that is strange to Mr. Fairfax, who at 36 says he is little changed from the lad of 13 who ran away from home in Argentina to live in the jungle. "The police found him after three days, nearly bitten to death by insects," Miss Cook explained. "Really, it was five days," Mr. Fairfax said. "I suppose I haven't grown up much since then."

At 17, he paddled a dugout canoe down a river in Paraguay, then went on to treasure hunting ("unsuccessful"), smuggling cigarettes from Panama to South America ("that was a long time ago") and shark fighting, none of which got him much money. He wound up in London.

There, although he had "five girl friends already," he published an ad seeking a woman interested in rowing with him from San Francisco to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.



United Press International
Sylvia Cook and John Fairfax at a stop during voyage.

It was the end of 10 dull years with the same London firm for Sylvia Cook. "I'd always been an armchair adventurer. I'd been to the cinema. I'd read all the books . . . I'd had 10 years of security and it was enough. You ask yourself, is security what you want? Or what you think you want . . .?"

All John Fairfax wants to do next is raise the $400,000 necessary to build a 120-foot yacht in his native Argentina, staff it with a camera crew and "10 or 11 girls" for atmosphere, and cruise around the world making adventure movies, Cousteau-style, but "without the science part—just adventures."

*For Miss Cook's part, she in*tends an auto trip from Fairbanks to Tierra del Fuego, financed by the sale of a book to be written on the tour.

She and Mr. Fairfax are splitting up, "as good friends as ever." The auto expedition will be made with a woman friend from Toronto, since "I frankly couldn't see getting out of a boat with one man and into a car with another."

It will lose them a remarkable marketing advantage (though one which Mr. Fairfax's "10 or 11 girls" may at least partially replace). Nothing so attracted the media, it seems, as the Adam and Eve aspect of their Pacific crossing.

The acknowledgments section of "Oars Across the Pacific" is six pages long, but the "heartfelt" thanks do not stop there. Throughout the book friendly companies get deep-sea testimonials ("must say these Pentel pens we are using have indeed proved good as guaranteed, there being no signs of smudges whatsoever"; "we didn't want to kill . . . a huge dorado . . . but these *Edgar Sealey hooks are so damn*ed good I couldn't get it out."). Just so you remember the name.

"I want to write," said Miss Cook, "but you have to have been somewhere before you can write about it. I'd never even been to sea before I went with John, I couldn't swim, and I didn't know what I would be like when *trouble came. Now I know what* I'm like . . . I cry."

"But you keep going," Mr. Fairfax added.

"I want to go back to the Gilbert Islands and write about them, things like that, you know. Life now is so pampered, it's so easy to survive . . . but to break out of that life, well, it just costs a hell of a lot of money."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films:

In "Jesus Christ Superstar" Broadway and Israel meet head on and disastrously in the movie version of the rock opera, says Howard Thompson. Unhappy with the results of the producers' decision to film in Israel the stage original which simulates the last seven days of Christ, Thompson writes: "The mod-pop glitter, the musical frenzy and the neon tubing of this super-hot stage bonanza encasing the Greatest Story are now painfully magnified, laid bare and ultimately parched beneath the blue, *majestic Israeli sky, as if by a* natural judgment." He says the cast, including Ted Neeley as Jesus, Carl Anderson as Judas and Yvonne Elliman as Mary Magdalene, sings well. But, Thompson adds: "Their bizarre garb, ranging from Ali Baba to platinum-blond transvestite, is a far-out put-on that signifies the rigging of the whole enterprise, as onstage." Interesting aspects of the movie directed by Norman Jewison are, says Thompson, "the brilliant opening, the 'overture,' as a busload of players arrives to make the film, in the film-within-a-film format." As to the music by Andrew Lloyd Webber, Thompson comments: "The onslaught . . . with bits and pieces of everything since rock started rocking, is haunting, deafening. It pours from the loudest soundtrack in years. Brace your ears."

"White Lightning," a straightforward revenge melodrama, is "a fairly awful movie that keeps producing good things," writes Roger Greenspun. These include: "Scenes, performances, moments of insight—that seem connected to better ideas than anything suggested in the film's larger intentions. There are enough of those good things so that I shouldn't mind seeing more work directed by Joseph Sargent, or written by William Norton, or featuring such performers as Jennifer Billingsley, Ned Beatty or Matt Clark."

"Night Watch," a whodunit starring Elizabeth Taylor and directed by Brian G. Hutton, delighted Howard Thompson with its windup: "a gorgeously brazen, logical swindle." Is the rich jittery wife (Miss Taylor) who howls murder about the house next door cracking up? Her stockbroker husband, Laurence Harvey, her best friend, Billie Whitelaw and a "snippy, garden-digging neighbor," "Robert Lang, are key figures. "Seldom, at least recently, has a mystery carpet-yanking been so effective, especially after a familiar suspense *setup that seems to be* carelessly shedding red herrings," says Thompson. "Miss Taylor churns up a fine, understandable lather of nerves. Mr. Harvey is properly sleek. Miss Whitelaw makes a peppery parrot, and Mr. Lang is neat. The deliciously cunning postscript may make you feel like a perfect fool. Once in a while it's fun."

"Gordon's War" received mixed praise from Thompson. In it four black veterans of Vietnam, (Paul Winfield, Carl Lee, David Dowling and Tony King), wage fierce personal battle, using army tactics, against drug traffickers in Harlem. "The picture is tough, fast, moves in a straight line with no sideline fiddling but with pungent humor and vividly jabs the crime-ridden underbelly of Harlem," says Thompson. "The sharp direction of Ossie Davis catches the argot, the flavor and the sinister ambiance of the area . . . But the picture is inconclusive, far from profound, and *the urgency of the theme has* been overly simplified to fit the action."

"Visions of Eight," an attempt by eight international directors to deal with individual aspects of the Munich Olympics, was doomed to failure, says Roger Greenspun. "In a film of this kind there is no way of dealing with the event that shaped the 20th Olympiad—or deprived it of all shape: the killing of 11 members of the Israeli team . . . It cannot be integrated in the context of a movie that only wants to be thoughtful, funny, satiric or poetic." "Visions of Eight" also fails because several of the eight —Milos Forman, Kon Ichikawa, Claude Lelouch, Juri Ozerov, Arthur Penn, Michael Pfleghar, John Schlesinger and Mai Zetterling—don't have equally interesting visions. Greenspun praises some sequences but concludes that "the privilege of the modest art of film to find the meaning of things just in the way they are seen to be" is forgotten in many.

"American Graffiti" is a very good movie, funny, tough and unsentimental, says Roger Greenspun. *Set early in the fall of* 1962, somewhere in Northern California it examines that much of America as it lives for about 12 hours, from an evening to the following morning, for the town's teen-agers. Directed by George Lucas the film is, says Greenspun, full of marvelous performances from actors (especially Candy Clark, Richard Dreyfuss and Cindy Williams) little known for previous screen credits. Praising Lucas, Greenspun says: "Although the film is full of the material of fashionable nostalgia, it never exploits nostalgia. In its feeling for movement and music and the vitality of the night . . . it is oddly closer to some early Fellini than to the recent American past of, say, 'The Last Picture Show' or 'Summer of '42.'"



Arthur Penn
..."Visions of Eight."

ARTS AGENDA

The International Festival of Youth Orchestras, being held outside Switzerland for the first time since it was originated in 1969, has begun in Scotland and will end with two days of concerts in London Aug. 18 and 19. Ten orchestras, three dance companies and one opera troupe, all with members between the ages of 12 and 20, come from 11 different countries. Performances in London will be given in various indoor and outdoor locations, with a final concert at Royal Albert Hall with the orchestra—selected from among the different ensembles—conducted by Leopold Stokowski and Zdenek Kosler and with the violinist Kyung Wha Chung as soloist in Bruch's G-minor concerto.

* * *

The world premiere of Carl Orff's "De Temporum Fine Comoedia" (Play of the End of Time) will take place Aug. 20, in *the program of the Salzburg* Festival. Herbert von Karajan will conduct the Cologne Radio Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, August Everding is staging the work, and Günther Schneider-Siemssen and Andrzej Majewski are in charge of sets and costumes respectively. Subsequent performances, in the large Festspielhaus, are scheduled for Aug. 23 and 25.

* * *

The 1973-74 plans of the Vienna State Opera include new productions of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," opening Oct. 7 with Carlos Kleiber as conductor, August Everding staging and Günther Schneider-Siemssen the designer; Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," in November, conducted by Gerd Albrecht and designed by Jürgen Rose; Janacek's "Katya Kabanova," in April, conducted by Janos Kulka, directed by Joachim Herz and designed by Rudolf Heinrich, and Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi, as the festival production next spring.



photo: M. Holtz

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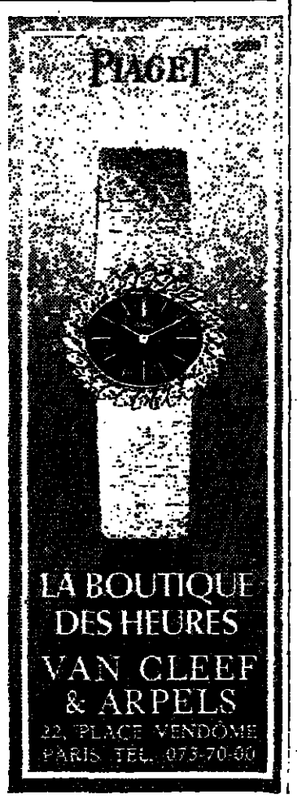
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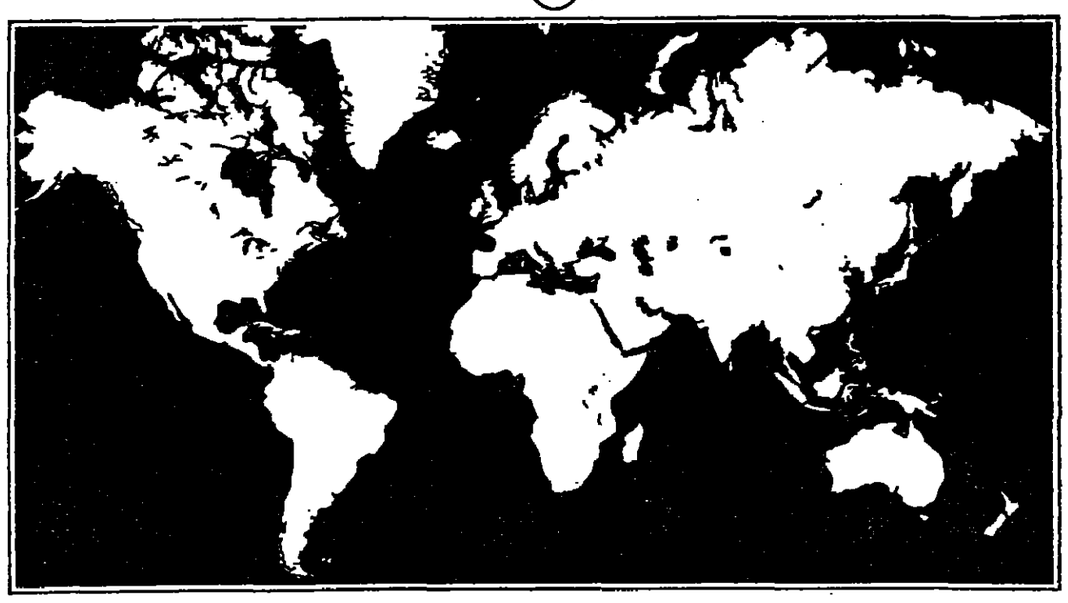
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Page 6—Wednesday, August 15, 1973 * *

Kitchen Nationalism

Action by Canada in controling the export of beef and pork is only the latest in a series of moves by food-producing countries to try to limit price increases at home by various forms of what might be called "kitchen nationalism." This is part of the segmented approach to what Mr. Nixon recently called—quite correctly—"the current period of worldwide food and fiber shortages."

Canada's action was ostensibly precipitated by the scarcity of meat in American markets, but its chief point seems to have been to allay the fears of Canadians over rapidly rising prices in their own markets. It is not likely to affect seriously world beef and pork supplies, and, in fact, may have little effect on what Canadians pay on their overall food bills. Like the attempts of the Italians, a food-importing people, to place ceilings on food prices, it is an improvisation that, however necessary in the short term, does not go to the roots of the matter: the global demand for food is outrunning the present supply.

The United States has indulged in enough of these improvisations (including controls over the export of food grains and fixed prices on beef) to be in no position to lecture others. But in one respect, at least, the Nixon administration is demonstrating an awareness of the total problem. In signing the new farm bill into law, President Nixon made it clear that the hopes for the bill lie in its encouragement to farmers to produce, and not let land lie fallow, grains pile up in silos or cattle clog the feeding lots.

How well the new act will work is another matter: Congress cannot legislate the weather, and even with the present accumulation of large farms there are still enough individual wills, hopes and fears involved to make agriculture the most difficult area of production, so far as community regulation is concerned. But the emphasis on production in this critical time, and the insistence of administration officials that enlarged, and not restricted, markets are the goal, seems to reflect a recognition of the real needs of the world (and the interests of the United States) today.

The stress, to be sure, is on the present situation and the next crop. Beyond these considerations lie many imponderables that could mean life or death for peoples in the marginal food supply areas, and prosperity or something like chaos even in those countries more richly endowed. Economists have been largely concerned with industrialization, and its varied effects, with energy supplies and with the currencies through which the products of industry and power sources circulate around the world. But food is of the essence, and the growth of kitchen nationalism shows the need for more intense study, more concerted action, with respect to the stuff of life.

Blunder in the Sky

Israel's strategists have blundered into a dangerous escalation of their long-standing underground war with the Palestinian extremists. Last week's temporary seizure of a commercial passenger plane outside Beirut was as foolish as it was illegal. The precedent it set could come back to haunt the Israelis in their long-standing insistence on the inviolability of civil aviation, an insistence in which they have been joined by the United States and, even on occasion, by the Soviet Union.

Undoubtedly, there would have been visceral satisfaction among many Israelis if this act of aerial interception had succeeded in its original design of capturing two of the most prominent Palestinian terrorists. But the purpose was itself an extreme of short-sightedness, of letting the end justify the means. Indeed, the abduction would have resulted in such international outrage and such potential for violence that its failure must be counted a blessing.

The timing was particularly tragic for this misguided flexing of Israeli muscle. The criminal attack at Athens airport last week by two crazed Palestinians stirred worldwide disgust at the senselessness of such terrorism. The Palestinian militants were closer to being discredited than ever before, even among those who in the past have been their protectors and apologists. For Israel's short-term benefit, therefore, as well as the longer-term consequences, it would have been far better if this excess of military zeal had been checked by more responsible political leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Prince and Cherry Pit

The optimistic prediction by a Cambodian official that the cutoff of American bombing would create "a better atmosphere for a peace settlement," already appears to be gaining some substance, although not in the manner the official anticipated.

Foreign Minister Long Boret suggested that once the bombing stops, the North Vietnamese can no longer claim they are helping local guerrillas fight foreign aggression and therefore they will be compelled by the pressure of world opinion to withdraw. That is almost certainly a vain hope, but even if it were not, there is every indication that indigenous insurgent forces—which have fought their way to the gates of Phnom Penh with little outside assistance—will soon prevail over demoralized government troops.

Nevertheless, there are indications that both sides to the Cambodian conflict are interested in a peaceful solution, now that the prop of direct American military support is about to be removed from the Lon Nol regime by congressional order. From Phnom Penh come reports—disputed in Washington—that high-ranking government officials there have asked the United States to arrange the removal of President Lon Nol and the return of Prince Sihanouk. From North Korea, where he traveled to avoid a possible meeting with Henry Kissinger in Peking, the prince has cabled his old friend, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, offering the United States "peace with honor" if it will withdraw all support from Lon Nol.

Although there would be little honor for Washington in any effort at this late date to reinstall a leader whom it has sought to ostracize from his country for the last three years, the prince's offer is the best proposition in sight, especially if there is support for it within the existing Cambodian regime. Sihanouk has frankly cast his lot "100 percent" with the Cambodian Communists in his struggle to return to power, but his credentials as a dedicated nationalist who would resist subservience to any foreign power are beyond dispute.

It is undoubtedly true, as the prince observed in an interview last June, that "when I shall no longer be of use to them (the Communists), they'll spit me out like a cherry pit." But such rejection could be some time off if, as Sen. Symington has suggested, Sihanouk still has much more popular support in the country than any other person or group. In any event, as Sen. Symington also observed, "It would be difficult to conceive of a situation in Cambodia that could be much worse than what has been going on."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Hijacking

But how can any government expect its concern for air safety to be taken seriously when one of the most serious threats to air safety in its area is the activity of its own armed forces? And how can it expect its appeals to other governments for better control of terrorism to carry weight when it has itself adopted terrorist methods as an official policy? The fact is that these actions of Israel's make the adoption of any international policy against terrorism much more difficult if not actually impossible. What is even more worrying is that defiance of international law and international opinion seems to have become a habit with Israel and one which many Israelis positively enjoy. Yet there must be many politicians in Israel to whom such an attitude must be profoundly uncongenial. One thinks for instance of Mr. Abba Eban, or of Mr. Yitzhak Ben Aharon, the trade union leader who is indisputably an internationalist and also an influential figure in Israel's ruling Labor party. It is high time that men like these took the lead in a movement to reassert the primacy of politics over the army and the secret service.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1898

PARIS—Speaking of the matters at issue between Russia and Britain, whether in China, Persia, or Afghanistan, a leading Russian journal states: "In all these cases, Russian policy has its own particular interests in view, and is in nowise called upon to consider British interests." This is a patriotic if very narrow standpoint.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1923

NEW YORK—The policy of rigid government economy with a view to reducing taxes established by President Harding will be carried out by President Coolidge. The President's policy caused a rally on the Wall Street market and oils regained much ground, after being moderately irregular, bending under the price war.



Delayed-Action Bomb.

U.S. Military Under Fire

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—America's professional military men are going through a hard time. The Senate Armed Services Committee has shown that the Air Force secretly bombed Laos and Cambodia when both were neutral countries. Similarly, the Marines crossed the border into Laos in early 1969 and engaged in secret, heavy fighting there.

An elaborate system of dual reporting was devised to conceal the secret bombing. This deception, coming after the Army's attempted cover-up of My Lai and other massacres in Vietnam, has damaged the honor and undermined the self-esteem of the fighting forces. Military officers offer a seemingly endless round of explanations and rationalizations.

This is not how military people like to think of themselves or how most Americans are accustomed to thinking of their military. Those old enough to remember clearly World War II can recall the pride which everyone felt in the armed forces. There was awe and gratitude for the Marines who stormed the beaches of Tarawa and for the soldiers who fought for Omaha Beach on D-Day. The pilots and their crews who nightly bombed the factories, supply lines and, yes, the cities of Germany were unquestioned heroes.

In the emergency of war, the small regular Army and Navy, largely ignored in peacetime, cast up leaders—Eisenhower, Bradley, Patton, Nimitz, Halsey—of astonishingly high quality. In his dignity and simplicity, George C. Marshall recalled an earlier Virginian, George Washington.

Korea, Too

This sense of total identity between the country and its armed forces persisted through the Korean war. Who can forget the thrill of the Inchon landings or the heroic bravery of the soldiers and marines who fought off the Chinese in the bitter winter of 1950-51?

These events from the recent past are worth recalling because they place in perspective the plight of the armed forces caught, as they are, in the lies, evasions, cruel excesses, and moral confusion of the Indochina wars. The professional military today are as great a reservoir of bravery, talent and dedication as they ever were. In the right context, they would serve the country in the future as well as they did in World War II or Korea. Moreover, in this dangerous world, their services are indispensable.

Yet it is also true that a democracy dare not risk a military system that is out of control or habituated to the practice of deceit. Who is responsible for compromising the military's integrity and good name?

The career officers themselves and particularly the generals at the top can be blamed for recommending ruthless policies and for complying with political directives which they knew to be wrong. They are also responsible for penalizing the dissenters in their own ranks.

But it has to be recognized that the hierarchy of values which the military live by—physical courage, duty to country, obedience to the chain of command, deep loyalty to one's comrades—are not the same as the liberal values which civilians cherish—independence of mind, skepticism, tolerance for disagreement. An open society is in deep trouble if it looks to its military men to be the only defenders within the government of values that its civilian leaders are supposed to practice and defend.

Inquiry Needed

The military are analogous to the police. Society gives them a tough job, especially since society wants the job done only by certain methods and limits. That is why the courts enforce the restraints of due process on the police. That is why civilians are in command of the military.

Yet it was Presidents Johnson and Nixon—and not anyone in a uniform—who instructed the military to proceed in secrecy and to cooperate in deliberately misleading the press and the people concerning major military operations. High civilian officials such as Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements are still defending those deceptions and defiantly bellowing, "I don't think anybody has anything to apologize about."

High-ranking officers who were willing participants in those deceptions should be retired. But what would benefit the nation is not a hunt for scapegoats but a search for wisdom. There is need for an impartial, dispassionate review of the military conduct of the war in Vietnam over the last ten years. A postmortem, if conducted by someone such as Gen. Matthew Ridgway in whom both the country and the military profession have confidence, could well draw useful lessons about what to do and what to avoid in future wars.

No such inquiry can be undertaken, however, as long as President Nixon and his civilian appointees insist that no errors have been committed and that they were right to tell lies. Until the nation's civilian leaders withdraw their compromising embrace, the military men cannot readily move out of the shadow of Indochina.

Agnew's Troubles And Nixon's Survival

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Spiro Agnew's troubles impart a double-or-nothing character to the outcome of Watergate. For if the Vice-President survives, he will provide almost iron-clad insurance against pressures to force President Nixon from office.

But if Mr. Agnew is found seriously culpable, Mr. Nixon's troubles will be greatly intensified. There will be set in motion a procedure apt to end in the ouster of both men.

To grasp the situation, it is first necessary to get a feel for the pace of the inquiry into the allegations against the Vice-President. Contrary to widespread impression, the investigation into Mr. Agnew's case is still at an early stage. Witnesses have not yet been sworn and records have not yet been fully examined. Something like a month will probably have to go by before there is a determination one way or another on the case of the Vice-President.

Already, however, it is clear that the case against Mr. Agnew is grave. From the U.S. Attorney, George Beall, to the Attorney-General, Elliot Richardson, those responsible for the prosecution are serious men, well known for support of the Nixon administration, and with no ax to grind against the Vice-President. Yet they felt the allegations against Mr. Agnew warranted a formal notification, and a very tough letter requesting extensive personal records.

Tough, Cagy

Moreover, the response by the rest of the administration has hardly been reassuring. The President has not come personally to the defense of his Vice-President. Mr. Agnew's first response—an affirmation of faith in the system of criminal justice—read like the confession of a man who hoped to get off easy. His second response—the press conference of last week—was tough in manner but very cagy on points of law.

For example, Mr. Agnew asked for time to consider whether executive privilege might forbid his handing over documents to the prosecution. But if the charges really were "damned lies," as he said, his interest would be to waive the privilege at once in order to surface the records that prove his innocence.

Finally, Maryland, like New Jersey and Illinois, is one of those states where the political tradition is dirty. As a county executive and governor, Mr. Agnew played the game, to put it mildly.

The most Mr. Agnew can hope for, accordingly, is to avoid indictment because of lack of proof. Even in that case some sleazy associations and dubious past practices are bound to become widely known. At best, in other words, the Vice-President will emerge bloodied and bowed.

But a tarnished Agnew still in place is Mr. Nixon's best possible defense against Watergate. For if it becomes clear that forcing Mr. Nixon out means bringing Mr. Agnew into the White House, almost everybody, and especially the Democrats, would draw back from pressing Watergate to the hilt against the President.

The Impression

The converse works, if the case against Mr. Agnew develops into an indictment or some other clear showing of illegal activities. A finding against Mr. Agnew would add cogency to the Watergate revelations.

It would reinforce the impression of a President surrounded by men of no distinction who regularly used dishonest tactics and consistently lied on the most serious subjects. It would add a name which has become a household word to the list—Mitchell, Dean, Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Colson—that has already come to symbolize the absence of trust and confidence.

Moreover, if it became a question of removing the Vice-President, there would be set in motion a process extremely dangerous to Mr. Nixon. The 25th Amendment provides that a Vice-President is replaced by a figure nominated by the President and confirmed "by a majority [of] both houses of Congress."

Once that procedure began, Mr. Nixon would be obliged to negotiate with the Democratic leaders of the Congress on the most intimate features of his rule. It would be a case of the severely arranging for regency with his political opponents. Forcing out the President by impeachment or other means, which is now almost unthinkable in both houses of Congress, would become a thing the Congress could not avoid thinking about.

So despite the distances Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew are plainly taking from each other, the President's case is, in practical political terms, inextricably mixed up with the case of the Vice-President. Together they will sink or swim.

Leisure Time in the U.S.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Speaking of the leisurely month of August, I have here a report issued by Andresen and Company of New York, who do research on securities. They have gathered together from various sources, including the Columbia Broadcasting System and the U.S. Department of Commerce, engrossing figures on how Americans spend their leisure time.

Unfortunately some of the analysis is inscrutable, being written in non-English ("Table 3 demonstrates the share these activities have of the total resources allocated to spectator activities in the United States"—that kind of thing); but the salient data are absolutely lucid, and they are these: that almost 80 percent of the leisure time of the average American is spent either watching television (45 percent) or listening to the radio (34 percent).

Andresen and Company puts this in perspective. "The average working adult American spends approximately one-third of his (her) [their '(her)'] life sleeping. Of his 113 waking hours per week, he spends about 38 hours working and 25 hours eating, dressing, and commuting to and from work. This leaves 50 hours for leisure"—of which, as we have noted, 4/5ths is devoted to broadcasting.

Newspapers

How do other recreational activities fare? Newspaper reading takes up 8 percent of leisure time. Those who jump to the conclusion that therefore radio and television are ten times as preoccupying as the newspapers should reflect on the principal differences between the two industries. Radio and television are on 24 hours a day, whereas even The New York Times can be pretty well exhausted in a single hour, a reciprocal engagement.

After newspaper reading, in the American appetite, comes magazine reading, to which we devote 6 percent of our weekly 50 hours of leisure, or an average of three hours per week. Then comes, way down at 2.8 percent, listening to records and tapes. Then another huge jump for movies (.4 percent) followed forlornly by book reading which is .2 percent—or an average of six minutes per week or an average of five hours per year. Half as much time as is given to reading books is given to witnessing (other than on television) sports events, attending plays, and listening to concerts.

Up against these dispositions, Andresen juxtaposes the cost, or more precisely the apparent cost. The man who watches television and listens to ra[dio] is of course paying the cost [of] the subsidy of this industry [in] advertising. But he would [pay] that cost anyway. Whether [he] watches television or not, he [will] pay for a can of Campbell's Tomato Soup the price [that] reflects Campbell's subsidy [of] "Mission Impossible," or whatever Campbell's Tomato Soup subsidizes. So that the real cost [of] the television viewer is rather accurately measured by the cost of amortizing his set and paying the electrical bill.

The cost per hour for listening to radio comes to one cent less.

The cost per hour of watching television comes to about [12] cents.

The cost per hour of reading newspapers or magazines or listening to records comes to about 17 cents.

The cost of reading paperback books is 75 cents an hour. (Obviously) there is a huge variable depending on reading speed, being an interesting paradox that the slower you read the cheaper it is to buy books).

The cost of reading hard cover books averages (they claim) three dollars an hour.

I do not know what one should choose to make of these figures except that every day, in every way, the case strengthens for pay-television. Radio is surprisingly popular, and one reason for it is that in the larger cities radio can economically serve minority tastes. Television is not, which was the reason for the rise of public television and the defeat of pay television in California in 1964.

Meanwhile there is nothing to do for it but to resign oneself to the magnitude of the broadcasting enterprise, and to seek ever more where the opportunity to diversify the uses of it to serve individual tastes.

Letters

Germany and Russia

A rational view of the past twenty-five years might lead us to doubt if Herr Ulbricht alone is responsible for the wall between the two German states. Both have been engaging in mutual mud-slinging, have made no attempt to see what they have in common, much less to get to know each other, have advocated reunification only on their respective terms, and now both have to battle their conservative dogmatists whose polemics threaten to upset the beginnings of cooperation.

The cornerstone of Bismarck's foreign policy was the reinsurance treaty with Russia, a policy sabotaged by his successors down to the professional Russia-haters of today.

FRITZ G. RENKEN.
Sögel, West Germany.

Kefauver Proposal

Probably no system of government is foolproof against a Watergate situation, but few would deny there is room for improvement in the United States. One device deserving of consideration put forward in a bill introduced by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver should be of interest.

He proposed that cabinet members and other high officials should have the right and duty to appear on the floor of Congress and enter into debate. They were not to have the right to vote, as MPs in England, because this would not fit our constitutional system. But their attendance was thought to give Congress and the public a chance to evaluate the Haldeman types and others from the outset and hopefully generate pressures which would prevent them from continuing in office when earlier screening procedures had not prevented their appointment.

We should not only deplore the past but do something about building better political machinery for the future.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

New Math

Under "Books" (Aug. 6, 1973): Harry Schwartz's review of "Why Johnny Can't Add: . . ." by Morris Kline was significant.

I was one of those "kids" in the 1960s who sat through the most boring of lectures on the New Math. Although I did exceedingly well in the study of the subject, I must admit that I have retained none of it, the reason stemming from its abstractness. What would have been more advantageous is a practical course on problem solving using the old math. I intend to buy Mr. Kline's book, and hope that I recognize the signs of "progress" when I have children.

LON HARE.
Binningen, Switzerland.

Qadhafi

Mr. Qadhafi is spending millions on terrorist activities and on stirring up African nationalism. His income from oil runs into billions. Where is his contribution for his brothers in the Sahara dying of hunger?

HANS R. WELTI.
Zurich.

INTERNATIONAL
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EEC Adopts Grain Tax To Thwart Its Exports

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (AP).—Soaring world prices for grain brought a Common Market decision today to put an export tax of 38 Units of Account (about $45.60) a metric ton on soft wheat, a product it was paying dealers to export only three months ago. The tax goes into effect tomorrow.

The tax is expected to curb European exports but not halt them altogether. It is designed to maintain stable prices throughout the nine-nation EEC.

Earlier in the day, the EEC executive commission announced levies of 17 units a ton on corn and barley, important feeds for meat animals. An export ban is maintained on rice and hard wheat. World prices for hard wheat are currently more than double EEC levels.

The levy on soft wheat replaces a ban on export licenses announced Aug. 7. It is considered more flexible, less of a shock to international trade and less likely to provoke an outright embargo on U.S. exports.

The levies are like those which used to be charged on imports of food into the EEC, except that they are now charged on exports. They will be set daily. Those first announced for corn and barley appeared subsequently to be too low so they were raised late today to 18 units.

Soaring world commodity prices have placed the community in the unusual position of having domestic prices lower than world levels for the four grains. Usually, the EEC spends considerable sums to subsidize these and other farm products.

The first barley and corn taxes set at 17 units today were pegged on the basis of prices being offered for European exports yesterday so that net prices for exports would be about the same as domestic sales. EEC sources noted. However, they added, late trading in U.S. commodity markets yesterday had pushed world prices up further.

EEC sources said prices being offered at Rotterdam yesterday for exports of EEC barley were a minimum 119 Units of Account a ton. The EEC's floor price is 103.10 units. The difference—15.90 units—was a little less than the 17-unit tax, but some importers were willing to pay more than the minimum, the sources noted. A similar situation applies to corn and soft wheat.

EEC sources estimated the community's soft wheat crop in the year that began Aug. 1 at 36 million tons, of which 31.5 million tons would likely be put on the market. The nine nations' consumption was estimated at 22 million tons, leaving 9.5 million tons for other uses, assuming a carryover of 3.5 million tons at the beginning and end of the year.

Some nine million tons were expected to be denatured and used for cattle feed. Another 5.2 million tons would be exported as flour and grain, and 1.3 million tons would be used in food aid programs. This resulted in a need of some 15.5 million tons, of which 9.5 million tons would be available, making it

Action Welcomed

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Grain traders here today broadly welcomed the EEC Commission's action on soft wheat, corn and barley exports.

The export levy system was "the best that could be expected under the circumstances" and should allow the community to continue to supply neighboring markets in, for example, Switzerland, Norway and Spain, they said.

U.S. May Consider Conference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Officials here are considering whether the government should take the initiative in calling an international conference of major exporting and importing countries to consider supply and demand problems for grains and other agricultural commodities, it was learned today.

The Common Market, Canada, Japan and other major trading nations probably would welcome such a U.S. initiative, U.S. officials and diplomatic sources said.

Some senior government officials favor such a conference to back bilateral discussions Washington has been having with other governments on agricultural trade problems.

But President Nixon apparently has not yet considered the conference idea and U.S. planning remains largely in a tentative discussion stage at this time.

Canada Sets Export Curbs On Beef, Pork

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The Canadian government, moving against the steepest increases in the cost of living that this country has known since the Korean war, last night imposed controls on the export of beef and pork to keep the U.S. shortages from spreading here.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau's minority Liberal government had been under increasing pressure to act from opposition politicians and grumbling housewives who in recent weeks have watched the prices of such foods as bacon and ground beef go up and up.

The move, announced after a cabinet meeting on the problem of inflation, stopped well short of the imposition of wage or price controls which some had demanded.

"It is the belief of the government that we should in no way interfere with the incentive that the producer of food has to produce more food when the demand increases," explained Mr. Trudeau.

Alastair Gillespie, Canada's Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce, traced last night's action to the U.S. decision to retain a freeze on the price of beef.

"There is evidence that some producers in that country are at present withholding supplies from their market," he explained. "To insure that there is not a drain on Canadian supplies and, more particularly, to protect the Canadian meat consumer, we are instituting temporary controls."

The action is aimed not at cutting off meat exports altogether, but at insuring, through selective controls, that they stay at the level established by the market before it was affected by Phase-4. The arrangement will not affect "traditional" customers, Mr. Gillespie said.

Japan Posts Fifth Deficit In Payments

July Outflow Estimated To Total $660 Million

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan recorded its fifth consecutive monthly balance-of-payments deficit in July, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional accounting.

Last month's $660 million net outflow left Japan with an overall balance-of-payments deficit of $4.77 billion for the first seven months of 1973, a dramatic turnaround from the $1.786 billion surplus a year earlier.

The July deficit was narrower than June's $959 million net outflow, mainly because the trade surplus swelled to more substantial proportions last month, but it was a sharp contrast to the $402 million overall payments surplus of July 1972.

The main factor contributing to last month's overall deficit was a record $980 million outflow of long-term capital, compared with outflows of $554 million in June and $486 million in July 1972. The ministry said a preliminary analysis indicated the July deficit was attributable to a World Bank bond issue, to foreign loans by Japanese institutions and to sizable overseas investment in peroleum ventures.

The trade surplus totaled $550 million in July, up from $132 million in June, but down from $756 million a year earlier.

Exports were valued at $3.25 billion, up 35 percent from a year earlier. The ministry cited large-scale deliveries of ships for the substantial increase.

Imports totaled $2.7 billion, up 91 percent from July 1972. Price increases for a wide range of goods contributed in large part to the surge, the ministry said, noting as well that a shipping strike depressed the year-earlier total.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, July exports were $3.07 billion, up 5 percent from the previous month and imports totaled $2.65 billion, down 3.8 percent from June. This pushed the adjusted trade surplus to $421 million from $171 million in June.

Wholesale Prices Up

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index for July stood at 114.8 (based on the 1970 average of 100), up 3 percent from June and 15.7 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Control Data Seeking Memorex Units

Control Data Corp. (CDC), a major U.S. computer concern, is holding discussions with Memorex Corp., a maker of computer equipment, concerning a possible take-over of certain Memorex operations. However, the discussions do not involve a merger or acquisition, a spokesman says. Talks also are being held with Bank of America, chief creditor of financially troubled Memorex. The discussions center on a possible agreement for CDC to manage and maintain, but not own, leased Memorex computer peripheral equipment already installed. Also under discussion is a plan for CDC to make selected lines of Memorex products, employing Memorex employees essential for the manufacture, maintenance and marketing of such equipment. The talks come after an abortive effort early this month by Singer Co. to acquire voting control of Memorex for $15 million. Memorex, which owes Bank of America $130 million, has recently abandoned its mainframe computer manufacturing and faces write-offs that could total $85 million.

SEC Sues Spanish Realty Firm

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has filed suit against a Spanish firm and its U.S. sales organization to block sales to Americans of property on the Costa del Sol. In the first case filed since the agency announced it would tighten up on the increasingly popular sale of condominium-type apartment units, the SEC is asking for an injunction against further sales by Marasol Properties of Spain. The suit, which would block offers promising investors they could buy the apartments and expect a hefty annual return on their money, also named Inter-Fed Travel Services Association, De Ritchie, Iberial Immobiliaria Internacional and Galarents, all affiliated with Marasol. The complaint says the firm violated securities laws in failing to register the property as securities under a recently announced definition, which includes certain condominium-type properties that are offered as income producers in addition to vacation homes.

Chrysler Plans to Increase Output

Chrysler Corp.'s 1973 sales will top two million units and the company expects an increase in 1974 even though industry sales may be off somewhat. Eugene Cafiero, a vice-president, also reports that the company plans an increase of nearly 10 percent in production for the last quarter of the year. He adds that the firm is planning to increase its small car production capacity by 25 percent, but has no plans yet to build subcompact cars. Meanwhile, a shortage of parts supplied by outside suppliers has forced Chrysler to close four assembly plants, employing about 27,000 persons, for one and a half days.

Nippon Steel Expects Higher Profit

Net profit of Nippon Steel will increase to over 14 billion yen (about $53.5 million) for the six months ending Sept. 30, a 22 percent increase from the previous six months. Vice-President Takeo Fujiki also forecasts an 8.1 percent rise in sales to more than 850 billion yen. The company expects to declare a dividend of 2.5 yen per share for the current six months, up from 2.25 yen. The outlook for continued good results is due to higher production and prices, especially export prices. The company's steel exports this year will total 2.5 million tons, in terms of steel products, valued at $6 billion, compared with 2.2 million tons valued at $3.9 billion in 1972, he says.

Unaffected by Turmoil in Currency Marts

France Posts High July Trade Surplus

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 14 (IHT).—France reported today that it scored in July one of its best monthly trade surpluses ever. It was also a month marked by warnings from French officialdom of impending industrial crisis as the dollar sank to record lows on the world's major foreign exchange markets.

The fears, voiced in many capitals but especially forcefully here, were that European industry would lose its competitiveness against dollar-priced goods as the currency deteriorated.

Obviously, changes in the foreign exchange market do not get translated immediately into a nation's commercial balance. There is a long lead between the time goods are ordered and when they are actually delivered.

Nevertheless, the July trade surplus here comes after months of continuing weakness of the dollar on the exchange markets.

Imports in July totaled 12.82 billion francs (about $3.13 billion), down 0.2 percent from June but 34.9 percent ahead of the year-ago month. Exports, at 13.58 billion francs, were 2.7 percent better than June and 33.4 percent greater than the 1972 month.

The trade surplus, at 753 million francs (about $183.4 million), was the second best of the year, being topped by the April surplus of 1.12 billion francs.

In June, there was a surplus of 377 million francs and in July 1972, a surplus of 668 million.

Commenting on the figures, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing noted that the bulk of French exports go to countries whose currencies have appreciated, along with the French franc, against the dollar. More than 42 percent of the nation's foreign trade is spread among four countries—West Germany, the Belgium-Luxembourg union and Italy, in that order. This, in effect, tends to isolate France's trade from the vagaries of the dollar's value.

Demand Strong

In addition, he noted, worldwide demand is so strong that any increase in the price of French goods resulting from the franc's appreciation is easily absorbed.

However, he stated that France's concern about the dollar's weakness stemmed from an analysis of "the consequences to European economies over the medium-term." Looking at the impact from a month-to-month basis, he implied, would distort the picture.

What is especially worrisome to the French is that the current "sellers" market, in which the price of goods is less important than their availability, could quickly begin to deteriorate if the various national anti-inflation programs begin to bite.

They fear that a "buyers" market, very sensitive to price differentials, could hurt Europe and the French in their attempt to compete against dollar-priced goods.

Franc Stable

Another explanation for the strong trade surplus despite the dollar's weakness is the fact that on a trade-weighted average—that is, valuing the changes in the franc against the currencies of the nation's trading partners

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

Stocks Prices Tumble As Interest Rates Climb

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Rising interest rates combined with disappointing profit results for Procter & Gamble—a favorite Wall Street glamour issue—to send prices on the New York Stock Exchange today to their third big successive decline.

It was a market with lower prices across the board as international oils, utilities, drugs, retailers and some golds tumbled in price.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 12.49 to 870.71 after dropping more than 9 points last Friday and again yesterday.

This put the Dow perilously near its lowest close for the year, which is 869.13 on June 25. That, in turn, marked the lowest level since a reading of 863.76 on Dec. 15, 1971—exactly 20 months ago.

"Chartists now are watching to see if the Dow breaks through to a new 1973 low," warned one Wall Streeter. The blue-chip indicator has dropped in 11 of the last 12 sessions.

The market was under a touch of pressure until early afternoon in response to the latest increase in the discount rate—to a record 7 1/2 from 7 percent—by the Federal Reserve Board after the final bell clanged yesterday.

Then came the disappointing word from Procter & Gamble, which reported its June-quarter earnings edged up to 64 cents a share from 62 cents. That is smaller than its usual quarter-to-quarter gains.

Furthermore, its management declared: "It looks as if for the next month or two the unfavorable impact on our U.S. earnings of 'Phase-4' could be magnified rather than diminished."

The downward pressure on stock prices was double-barreled. Procter & Gamble shares sold off sharply, finishing at 99 3/4 with a loss of 7. Inasmuch as the stock is also a component of the Dow industrials, this average also suffered immediately.

Sears, Roebuck—another of the 30 industrials—fell 1 7/8 to 95 1/8. The Wall Street Journal quoted an analyst who believed that mass merchandisers such as Sears and J.C. Penney faced problems from growing consumer sales resistance. Penney fell 3 1/2 to 75 1/4.

Golds were again hurt by declining London bullion prices. Dome Mines gave up 2 to 82 and Campbell Red Lake lost 1 7/8 to 48 1/2.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks declined 1.02 to 97.89.

On the American Stock Exchange the index dropped 0.10 to 22.97. Two issues led the most active list with identical volume of 71,600: Washington Post "B" stock fell 3/4 to 20, and Lerner Stores warrants declined 1/4 to 24.

Bond markets closed with modest gains and dealers reported a discernible upturn in activity. Governments finished up about 1/8. Corporates closed with a firmer undertone with most bonds showing 1/4-point gains.

Price Rises Set by G.M., U.S. Steel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (IHT).—Two of the nation's biggest manufacturers—General Motors and U.S. Steel—today joined a lengthening list of companies announcing plans to raise prices.

The new Phase-4 anti-inflation program went into effect yesterday, when "about 20 to 25" major firms proposed price increases. A spokesman for the Cost of Living Council, saying that "the action has been pretty light," said he did not know which firms had requested increases.

However, many companies have been making their intentions public. In Detroit, General Motors said it is seeking permission to increase prices on 1974 models by an average of $102, or 2.7 percent, to cover the cost of product improvements. It said the increase is on a "cost pass-through basis with no profit to General Motors."

Ford Motor said it is asking for authority to raise wholesale prices on its North American-built cars and trucks an average of $106.

Chrysler and American Motors announced yesterday plans to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Frantic Buyers Shattering U.S. Grain Price Records

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Frantic buyers again shattered historic price records in the Midwest grain markets today as they struggled, unsuccessfully for the most part, to buy protein products.

No sooner had the opening bell been sounded on the Chicago Board of Trade, when wheat for future delivery was bid up the daily permissible limit of 20 cents a bushel of 60 pounds to $4.94.

Then traders rushed to the corn pit, where prices were marked up the 10-cent-a-bushel limit, and then to the oats pit, where some futures advanced the 6-cent limit.

The September soybean contract sold at $9.15 a bushel, down the 40 cent limit; before closing with a loss of seven cents. But other deliveries were 5 cents lower to 40 cents higher. The August contract was strongest and traded at $11.05 a bushel.

Meanwhile, the first $5-per-bushel wheat trading in the nation's history occurred at the Minneapolis exchange today. Spring wheat for delivery in September rose to $5.07 per bushel.

The soaring prices for protein sources are such that wheat, for example, has jumped from $3.07 to $4.94 in two weeks. The Chicago Board of Trade raised the limit in that commodity to 30 cents a bushel from 10 cents last Friday in an effort to reduce the backlog of orders. The Kansas City Board of Trade raised its limit to 25 cents and Minneapolis lifted its limit to 20 cents early last week.

According to trade sources, the Midwest protein markets are under intense pressure from exporters acting on behalf of overseas buyers. The frenzied buyers, severely burned by the 1972 Soviet grain deal which eliminated U.S. surpluses in one fell swoop, are now worried about further massive sales to that country.

Their fears were reinforced over the weekend by a Washington report that indicated a less than bountiful Soviet harvest this year.

Dollar Climbs, Gold Plunges

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The dollar today recorded its sharpest daily gain against the jointly floating European currencies so far this month as gold prices continued to plunge.

The dollar rose by 3.65 pfennigs to 2.4450 deutsche marks, its highest closing level since June 28.

It also rose strongly against other currencies as gold declined to $95.50 per ounce at the London afternoon fixing, down from $98.25 in the morning and $102 yesterday afternoon. In Zurich it closed at $95, down $6.75 an ounce.

The major influence continued to be high interest rates, which make gold particularly unprofitable to hold and also increases demand for short-term dollar investments.

The dollar gained about 2.3 percent against the Swiss franc, rising to 3.0125 from 2.9440.

Aug. 14, 1973

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. (§ per £).	2.4725	2.4737	— 5.21
Belg. fr. (A)...	37.2	37.12½	
Belg. fr. (B)...	37.375	28.725	+19.66
Deutsche mark	2.437	2.4016	+21.70
Dane krone....	5.826	5.685	+19.85
Escudo.....	33.92	33.76	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.37	4.3675	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.285	4.2838	+19.50
Guilder.....	2.6745	2.642	+21.29
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	582.5	581.5	
Lira (B).....	577.5	577.9	+ 0.60
Peseta.....	57.35	57.225	
Schilling.....	17.9	17.83	+29.03
Sw. krona.....	4.1825	4.1358	+14.74
Swiss franc....	3.015	2.9425	+27.49
Yen.....	265.35	262.3	+15.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Rolls-Royce Plans to Repay Creditors in Full by Sept. 20

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The receiver and joint liquidators of Rolls-Royce Ltd., which went bankrupt early in 1971, said today that unsecured and deferred creditors would be repaid in full on Sept. 20.

They will receive a final distribution of 40 percent, an announcement said. Earlier this year they received a first distribution of 60 percent.

In addition, worker-shareholders of the old company will be paid 50 pence per unit, which had a nominal, or par, value of 50 pence. Under the original worker participation plan, these could only be sold back to the firm at par.

The announcement, which comprises specific details of the distribution plan announced on June 27, said a first distribution to ordinary shareholders cannot be expected before the early months of 1974.

In resolving Rolls-Royce's financial difficulties resulting from its contract to supply Lockheed Aircraft Corp. with RB-211 jet engines, the British government took over Rolls's gas turbine engine business for £87.5 million. It was named Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

The receiver retained the original company's auto business, formed it into a new company called Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings Ltd. and sold it to the public on May 10 through an issuance of shares and unsecured loan stock which realized £38.5 million.

The final payment to unsecured creditors will involve something over £41 million, bringing the total payout to around £110 million.



Worldwide headquarters for disease control is the Atlanta based national Center for Disease Control. CDC participates in global programs to eradicate and prevent the spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases, and conducts extensive applied research activities toward developing methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. The Center trains about 10,000 health workers from around the world and conducts seminars for thousands of members of professional societies and health associations every year. Teams of specialists are mobilized within hours to help quell such emergencies as an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia or the spread of bubonic plague from Java. CDC adds international medical importance to Atlanta—the world's next great city.

For more about Atlanta contact Harold Carter, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce 1357 Commerce Building Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA Cable: Atlanticus

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	61	AbbtLb 1.20	21	33	68⅛	67	67	— 1⅛
49¾	40⅛	ACF Ind2.40	11	6	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	
97⅛	12½	AcmeCliv .88	8	3	14	13½	14 + ⅛	
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18½ — ⅛	
14⅜	12	AdmE 1.15e		22	12½	12⅜	12⅜ — ⅛	
8½	5⅛	Ad Mllls .20	8	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
34	11⅛	Address .60	7	184	12⅜	13	13⅜+ ⅛	
18	7⅛	Admiral	4	42	10⅜	10⅜	10½+ ⅛	
13⅜	11	Advinv .02e		36	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛	
76⅝	59½	AetnLF 1.76a	10	156	70½	70	70½— ⅜	
60⅛	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		9	59¼	58	58 — 1	
14⅜	8½	Aguirre Co	18	1	9¼	9¼	9¼— ⅛	
81⅝	11½	Ahman .10e	5	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	14	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
45¾	37	AirProd .20	25	45	42¾	42⅛	42⅛— ⅛	
18¼	10⅜	Airco .80	8	65	11⅜	11	11⅛— ⅛	
3⅜	2	AJ Industris	6	3	2⅞	2	2 — ⅛	
51¼	22⅜	Alrzona 1.10	10	20	24½	23½	23½— ⅜	
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛— ⅜	
109	100	AlaP pf8.28		2200	107	107	107 + 1	
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	21	161	28⅛	28⅛	28¼— ⅛	
29¼	8¾	AlbertaC .35	7	33	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
17⅜	10⅛	Albtsn .35a	9	7	12½	12½	12½	
34	22⅞	AlcanAlu 1	16	309	32	31½	31⅝— ⅜	
10⅝	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	20	8½	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛	
42⅜	29¼	AlcanLb .16	44	20	31⅜	31½	31⅜	
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10g	40	34	6	5⅞	6	
31½	23¼	AlisMn 2.94e	9	29	26½	26	26⅛	
15⅛	6⅞	AllALfe .24	9	105	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+ ⅛	
14⅛	8¾	AllegCp .28a	9	5	9¾	9½	9½— ⅛	
29⅞	19⅜	AlleLud 1.20	5	14	22½	22½	22½— ⅛	
44⅛	35½	AlgLud pf 3		3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
24½	18	AlgPw 1.44	7	82	18⅞	18	18⅛	
19¾	9⅛	AllenGp .65t	10	19	11⅜	11	11⅜+ ⅛	
36⅞	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	11	124	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛— ⅛	
44⅝	27⅛	AlldMnl .48	19	58	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛	
22	14⅜	AlldPd .68	5	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
39⅜	22⅛	AlldStr 1.40		72	25½	24⅞	25 — ⅛	
63⅛	50	AlldStr pf 4		2100	61	60	61 — ⅛	
18	7⅛	Allds Supmkt	9	24	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅜	8	AllisChl .21e	8	80	9⅜	9	9⅛	
35½	8	AllrtAut .50	8	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅝	11⅞	AlphaPI .60	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
69⅞	52	Alcoa 1.94	12	351	66½	65⅜	65⅝— ⅜	
28⅝	22¼	AmalSq 1.60	7	23	24½	24½	24½	
14⅜	8⅝	AMBAC .50	7	6	10⅛	9⅞	10 + ⅛	
6½	4	Amcord .10e	7	11	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛	
26⅛	18¾	Amerco 1.20	6	3	18¾	18½	18½— ⅛	
30½	20⅛	A Hess .20b	16	215	30½	29⅝	30 — ⅛	
112½	69½	AmH pf3.50		67	69½	69½	69½— ⅛	
40	15⅝	AmAirFlt .42	18	11	20	19½	19½— ⅛	
25⅝	9⅝	AmAirlin		834	10¼	9¾	10	
11¼	6⅝	A Baker .20		3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
45⅝	35	ABrnds 2.36	7	60	35½	35⅛	35½+ ⅛	
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	11	38	25⅞	25½	25½+ ⅛	
9⅞	7⅜	AmBldM .28	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34¾	29¼	Am Can 2.20		135	29⅞	29⅜	29½+ ⅛	
26	22⅝	A Can pf1.75		4	23½	23⅜	23½+ ⅛	
26⅛	15⅞	ACanM 2.32	7	21	17	16½	16⅝+ ⅛	
22⅞	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	6	22⅛	21½	22 + ⅛	
32½	21⅜	ACyan 1.25	8	869	27⅛	26⅞	27 — ⅛	
27½	17⅞	Am Distill 1	16	1	21	21	21 — ⅛	
41⅛	35⅛	AmDistl .43	21	65	39	38⅛	38⅞+ ⅛	
11⅜	5⅛	AmDuslVt		6	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+ ⅛	
13⅜	11⅜	ADur pf.84a		2	12	12	12	
30⅞	24⅝	AElPwr 1.90	8	472	24½	24⅛	24½— ⅛	
3¼	1	AmExp Ind		38	11-16	3	3	
10⅜	2⅞	AmExp pf		2100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
62⅝	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	9	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛— ½	
21⅝	17¾	AmF pf1.50		210	18	18	18	
28⅜	24⅛	AGeBd 1.97e		65	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.35a		16	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛	
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .60	6	21	14⅝	14¼	14¼— ⅛	
31⅛	25⅞	A Hlth pf1.80		4	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛	
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst .60b	6	44	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛	
48¼	40	A Home .64	37	378	44½	43⅞	43⅞— ⅛	
62¾	36⅛	AmHosp .28	42	472	45	44½	45 — ⅛	
12½	8⅝	Aminvest .50	6	34	9	8¾	8⅞— ⅛	
37⅝	6⅜	A Medicl .12	7	135	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+ ⅛	
12¼	4	A Medicorp	4	27	5⅛	4⅞	5	
36½	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	27	34⅞	34½	34⅝— ⅛	
97	86	A Cix 7.25		1	91½	91½	91½+ ⅛	
6⅜	4¾	Am Motors	4	257	7⅛	7	7⅛	
47	31⅝	ANatGs 2.40	7	82	32⅜	31⅝	31¾— ⅛	
18⅝	7¾	AmSeat .35p	50	2	8½	8½	8½	
28⅞	14¾	AmShip .68	8	42	19¼	19	19¼+ ⅛	
22⅞	17½	ASmllR 1.20	7	104	19¾	19½	19½— ⅛	
13⅜	10⅛	AmStand .50	7	151	13½	13½	13½— ⅛	
63	54¾	A Std pf4.75		6	55½	55¼	55¼— ⅛	
13⅜	10	AmSterl .28	15	88	12½	12¾	12	
99⅜	4⅜	AT&T wt		781	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
85	47¾	AmT&T 2.80	10	969	47⅝	47⅜	47½— ⅛	
62⅞	55⅝	AmT&T pf 4		104	56½	55½	55½— ⅛	
53½	43⅜	ATT pfA3.64		35	48⅜	48½	48½— ⅛	
13½	10⅛	AWatWk .64	6	47	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
16⅞	14⅝	AW prf 1.25		210	15	15	15	
17¼	12⅜	Ameron .65	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛	
12	4¾	AmesD .10h	4	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
78⅞	11⅜	Ametek .70	8	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
87⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	6	x153	27	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛	
31¾	13⅜	Amtac .44	6	37	16½	15⅝	15⅝— 1	
80	38	AMP .07h	41	80	45⅜	44	44 — ⅛	
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	6	10	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	57	45	4¾	4½	4¾+ ⅛	
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	5	84	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
30	22⅞	Amster 1.70	7	19	23½	22⅞	23⅛+ ⅛	
9¼	8½	Amstr pf.68		1	8½	8½	8½	
44⅞	35⅜	Amstrd 2.60	7	x33	40¾	40⅜	40⅝— ⅛	
6	4½	Amtel .20	8	47	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23⅝	17⅜	Anacon .50	8	670	21⅝	21½	21¾— 1⅛	
27⅞	18	AnchrH 1.08	6	33	19⅜	18	18	
21⅝	13⅝	AndCW .40	5	10	16⅜	16½	16⅝— ⅛	
7⅞	3⅞	Angelica .10	11	2	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛	
15⅞	11⅛	AnsuCo .56t	7	2	13¼	13¼	13¼+ ⅛	
18	12	Apache .20b	7	3	13	12¾	12¾— ⅛	
28⅞	12⅞	ApcoO .80t	6	2	13	12¾	12¾— ⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	ApecoCp .16	14	198	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅞	7½	APL Corp	5	4	19	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛	
867½	99	AppFor pf5.12		250	98½	95	95 — 2	
7⅛	4	Applid Mag	11		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
135¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	39	14	129	128¼	128⅝+ ⅜	
14⅛	9⅞	ArcaNN .14	39	30	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
36¼	21½	ArchDan .50	15	x63	35⅝	35½	35⅝+ ⅛	
19⅞	11⅞	Arctic Entr	28	52	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛	
13⅜	10	Aristar .72	7	25	10¼	10⅛	10¼— ⅛	
24⅝	19⅛	ArizPS 1.16	7	41	19⅜	18⅞	19 — ⅛	
22	10¼	ArBest .40	8	40	10½	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
93⅛	41¼	Arlen RltyD	8	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	17	3	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	ArmcoS 1.20	6	44	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛	
31½	27⅜	Arm pf 2.10		28	28	27⅝	27⅝+ ⅛	
65	54	Armr pf4.75		220	56	56	56	
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk .84	12	82	26	25⅛	25⅜— ⅛	
88	53⅜	ArmC pf3.75		11	56½	53⅝	53⅝— ⅛	
38	25¼	Arm Ru 1.60	5	76	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜— ⅛	
27⅝	13½	Arvinind .32	12	660	40	38⅛	40 + ⅛	
65¼	34⅝	ASA Ltd .90		3	34½	34½	34½	
		ASA Lf pf.50		2	50	50	50	
33⅝	23¼	AshlOil 1.30	7	210	26¼	25⅞	25⅞— ⅛	
67	46½	AshlO pf2.50		4	53	52	52 — ⅛	
54½	33	AsdDrG 1.40	10	119	36⅝	35¾	36 + ⅛	
33¾	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	2	23⅜	23	23 — ⅛	
8⅛	5½	Asd Transp		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52b	4	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
23	14¾	AtlcMf 2.06e	6	19	15½	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
23½	19⅝	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	10	20¼	20	20¼+ ⅛	
91½	66½	Atl Richfl 2	20	294	85⅞	83⅝	83½— 1½	
55¼	50½	AtlRc pf3.75		x140	50	50	50 — 1	
154	115¼	AtlRch pf 3		1	143½	143½	143½— 1	
62½	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		70	57	56	56 — ⅛	
2⅛	1¾	Atlas Corp	46	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	6	ATO Inc .16	18	71	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
94½	37½	Autom Data	37	68	55⅞	53⅞	53⅞— ⅛	
8	4	Autom Ind	7	34	4¾	4½	4½— ⅛	
16	8	Avco Corp	3	30	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
46⅞	34½	Avco pfD.50		45	45¼	44⅜	45¼+ ⅛	
46⅝	26½	AveryPdt .25	38	45	45¼	44⅜	45¼+ ⅛	
67⅜	17½	Avisinc .40	11	63	21	20⅝	21 — ⅛	
25⅝	15	Avnet pf 1		1	17	17	17 — 2½	
140	109½	AvonPd 1.40	48	13	110⅛	110	110⅛— ⅛	
39	12½	AztecO 1.32t	44	13	14⅜	14¼	14⅜— ⅛	

B

31	21¼	BabckW .80	10	35	23⅛	21½	21¾— 1⅞	
10⅝	4⅜	Bache .15e	15	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
39	17	Baker In .16	23	43	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
36⅝	22¾	BakerOil .37	26	31	32	31⅝	31⅝— ⅜	
17¼	11	BaldDH .32	7	237	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛	
31⅛	25	BaldSt 1.96	8	2140	58½	57½	57½— 1	
67	58	Ball pfB4.50		3	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜— ⅛	
22⅛	12	BanCal 1.24	9	72	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛	
36½	23⅛	Bandag Inc	42	50	31⅜	30¾	32 + ⅛	
16⅞	5⅞	Bangr Punt	4	50	8¼	7¾	7⅞— ⅛	
22⅛	14	Bang pf1.25		7	15⅜	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
42	33⅜	Bnk of NY 2		33	35½	35	35 — ⅛	
37	26¼	Bk of Va .88	10	35	33⅝	33½	33½— ⅛	
68	49½	BankTr 3		3	29	29	29 — ⅛	
43⅞	26⅜	BarOil 1.44		83	29	28	28 — ⅛	
39½	28¼	BardCR .14	33	45	25½	25	25 — ⅛	
30⅛	22⅞	BarnM 2.59e	7	22	24½	24¼	24⅜— ⅛	
8⅜	6	BasicInc .40		6	7	7	7	
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		3	35	35	35 — ⅛	
13⅞	9⅛	BatesMf .20	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅜	15	Bate Mil pf 1		9	16¼	16¼	16¼	
30⅛	18⅜	Bathind .30	6	19	20½	20	20½— ⅛	
34½	17⅛	Bauschl .42	23	1454	35½	33⅜	35 + ⅛	
61⅜	41¼	BaxtLa .15	17	203	50⅜	49⅞	50 — ⅛	
41	32¼	Bearings .60		4	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞— ⅛	
30⅝	19¼	BearFd .62	13	228	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞— 1⅛	
42¼	21⅜	Becknm .53	16	82	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞— ⅛	
42⅝	32⅜	BeckCol .80	27	61	38⅛	37¾	37¾— ⅛	
25⅝	13⅛	BeechA .70b	7	15	14⅞	14	14½— ⅛	
17⅛	9	BelcoPt .25r	8	42	12⅜	12	12⅛— ⅛	
30¾	13⅜	Belden 1.20	8	1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
15¾	7¾	BelHm .30h	10	11	9⅛	8¾	8¾— ⅛	
55¼	22¼	Bell New .84	7	39	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜— ⅛	
28	16¼	BemisCo .80	8	20	18½	18¼	18¾+ ⅛	
51½	31⅛	Bendix 1.40	7	47	36⅜	34⅝	34⅝— 1⅛	
61	55	Benef pf4.50		220	55	55	55	
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		2100	30½	30½	30½— ⅛	
35½	30½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		178	47⅜	46¾	46¾+ ⅛	
51	21⅛	Bensusi	13		24⅝	24⅜	24⅜— ⅛	
		Bensusi fn		36	12⅜	12	12 — ⅛	
22⅜	9	Berkey Pho	8	175	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
31	25⅝	BethSt 1.40a	6	102	40⅜	39⅛	39⅛— 1⅞	
54	33	BigThr .52b	17	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛— ⅛	
125	96¼	BlackD 1.08	45	37	113½	112½	112¾+ ⅛	
13	6⅛	BlairJhn .48	5	24	6⅝	6½	6⅝— ⅛	
21¾	15½	BlissLau 1b	6	2	16½	16½	16½	
17	9⅛	BlockHR .32	11	109	11⅝	11½	11½	
38	13⅛	BlueBel .65a	5	46	16	15⅛	15⅝— ⅛	
9⅝	3¼	Bobbie Brks	6	84	4⅛	4	4⅛	
26⅞	14⅝	Boeing .40	10	267	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Boise Cas	6	330	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅜	3¾	Bond Ind		36	6	5⅞	6 — ⅛	
29	18	BkMnh 1.38	7	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛	
37⅞	20⅛	Borden 1.20	7	43	22½	22	22 — ⅛	
36⅝	23¼	BrgWar 1.25	7	83	24⅛	23⅝	24 — ⅛	
6	3	Borrmans	20	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
39⅛	29⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	28	30⅝	30	30⅛— ⅛	
118	108⅛	Bos E pf8.88	9	2250	110¾	109½	110¾— 1⅛	
18⅝	10¼	Bourns Inc	9	36	16	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛	
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50t	9	242	9½	9½	9⅝+ ⅛	
62⅜	50⅛	Briggs 1.20a	14	126	55⅞	55½	55⅝— ⅛	
71⅜	53⅞	BristMy 1.32	21	270	61⅝	61	61 — ⅛	
46⅞	38½	BristM pf 2		7	40¾	40	40 — ⅛	
16½	13	BritPet .37e	20	124	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝+ ⅛	
43⅛	26⅞	BdwyHal .80	16	55	33⅜	31¾	31¾— 1⅛	
72⅜	43½	BdwyHl pf 2		12	60	59½	60 — ⅜	
27⅜	14	BrkwyGl .75	5	56	15	14⅝	15 — ⅛	
25⅜	19⅜	BkIyUG 1.72	9	55	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝— ⅛	
13⅛	7	Brown Co	6	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅜	22¾	BrwnG 1.50	7	4	23	23	23 — ⅛	
15	8⅝	BwnShrp .20	9	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
23	13	BrwnFer .12	20	54	18¼	17¾	17⅞— ⅛	
37⅜	13¾	Brunswk .24	11	402	25¾	23⅝	24¼— 1	
31	21⅛	BrushW .40	8	6	27⅛	27	27 — ⅛	
31½	23⅜	BucyEr 1.20	13	209	33⅝	33	33⅛— ⅛	
16¼	11⅝	BuddCo .40	4	36	12⅝	12½	12½+ ⅛	
7⅝	6⅞	BudCa pf.60		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
12⅝	5¾	Budget Ind		44	7	6½	6¾	

35⅝	23⅜	GulfWn .6a	5	67	24	23½	24 — ⅛	
11¼	3¼	GlfWrld wt		95	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
67½	48¼	GlfW pf 2.87		3	52¾	52¾	52¾+ ½	
77½	70⅜	GlfW pf5.75		4	73½	73½	73¾	
9	4⅛	Gollen Ind	11	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	

H

146⅝	125⅛	Halbrt 1.12	37	387	142⅜	158½	158½— 1½	
18¼	11⅞	HamPap .60	12	x6	14⅛	14½	14½	
15½	7⅝	Hamond .40	7	3	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛	
15⅜	7⅛	Handlmn .68	7	56	9¼	9	9 — ⅛	
20⅞	14⅜	HandyH .72	9	3	18⅜	18½	18½— ⅛	
40⅛	30⅝	Hanna 1.35	32	34	37	80⅛	36½+ 1⅛	
35½	17½	Harcourt 1	7	22	19½	19⅜	19⅜— ⅛	
22	9⅞	Hardees .16	14	36	12⅜	12⅜	13 + ⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	Harmid 1.20	6	6	23⅞	22¾	22⅞— ⅛	
35⅝	12⅜	Harrahs .22	15	4	16⅝	16⅛	16½— ⅛	
49⅜	24½	Harris Int 1	11	13	28½	28½	28½— ⅛	
21¼	15⅛	Harsco 1b	6	7	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
23¼	13½	HrtSMrx .88	8	16	15½	15½	15⅝— ⅛	
29¼	8	Hartfrk .20e	9	7	11¼	11	11¼	
34	25½	HawilEl 1.56	9	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞— ⅛	
19½	13	Hayes Alb 1	6	13	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
52	18⅜	Hazeltine	9	20	19¼	5	5 — ⅛	
33⅜	11	Hecks .12	9	20	13¾	12⅜	13¼+ ⅛	
22	14½	HeclaM .20	39	201	17⅜	17	17⅜— ⅛	
12¾	9⅛	Heileam .44	5	36	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
44⅞	32⅛	Heinz 1.88	14	68	44⅝	44⅛	44½— ⅛	
41⅝	20½	HelenaR .76	193	68	44⅝	44⅛	44½— ⅛	
6	3¾	Helene Curt	9	9	4¼	4	4	
39¾	29¾	Hellerlnt .84	16	10	35⅝	35	35⅛+ ⅛	
18	12⅛	HelmeP .60	10	30	17	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛	
38⅛	18⅝	Helmrch .20	14	74	27½	27	27 — ⅛	
3¾	1¾	Hemlsch Cp		14	2	2	2	
37⅞	28½	Hercules .80	16	136	32½	32½	32½— ⅛	
24¾	14⅝	HershF 1.10	18	24	14⅝	13½	13⅝— ⅛	
32	27½	Hesston .18h	11	189	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞+ ⅛	
59⅛	35⅞	Heublein .92	22	65	48¾	48½	48¼— 1	
94⅝	73¼	Hew Pck .20	48	48	83⅝	81⅝	82¼+ 1	
8⅞	4⅝	High Voltg	5	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
35⅜	19½	Hilsenbd .48	15	9	27⅛	27	27¼	
43⅝	19½	Hilton Htl 1	7	22	20⅜	20	20⅛— ⅛	
6⅛	3¼	HMW Ind	12	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
31	25½	Hobart M .72	15	3	29½	29	29½— ⅛	
39½	24⅜	HoerWat .97	9	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞— ⅛	
21	6¼	Hoff Elctrn	7	11	7½	7½	7½+ ⅛	
42⅞	16⅝	Holdyinn .20	13	712	20½	19½	19⅝— ⅛	
13⅝	12⅜	HollySg .90c	7	6	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛	
53⅜	23	Homestak 1	15	387	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝— 1⅛	
148⅜	97¼	Honywll 1.40	22	916	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛— ⅛	
21	14	HonvBl 1.20	7	25	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
15⅝	5⅜	Horizon Cp	7	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅜	8½	Hospit Affil		3	10⅛	10	10⅛— ⅛	
31⅜	15⅜	HospitA .12e	12	23	15⅝	15¼	15⅜— ⅛	
18⅜	9⅝	Host Intl .36	6	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜— ⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Houdaill .80a	6	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛	
31⅛	28¼	Houd pf 2.25		2	28½	28½	28½— ⅛	
11⅛		Household Fbnic	15	238	9	8½	8¾	
55⅜	21	HousehF .86		137

هكذا من الأصل

Company Reports

	1973	1972
Dresser Industries		
Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	261.4	228.3
Profits (millions)	11.50	10.19
Per Share	0.89	0.76
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	718.5	653.6
Profits (millions)	29.36	26.83
Per Share	2.16	1.90
Procter & Gamble		
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	993.99	878.4
Profits (millions)	53.08	50.31
Per Share	0.64	0.62
Year (June 30)		
Revenue (millions)	3,906.0	3,514.0
Profits (millions)	302.10	276.31
Per Share	3.68	3.38
Teledyne		
Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	351.8	307.8
Profits (millions)	17.32	13.90
Per Share	0.67	*0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,045.4	899.0
Profits (millions)	48.54	43.46
Per Share	1.78	*1.23
*Figures are fully diluted.		
Tenneco		
Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	973.97	808.6
Profits (millions)	42.59	41.37
Per Share	0.49	0.48
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,866.0	1,582.0
Profits (millions)	96.0	88.06
Per Share	1.15	1.06

Price Rises Sought in U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

seek average increases of $71 and $55, respectively.

In Pittsburgh, the nation's biggest steelmaker joined other major producers of sheet in announcing intentions to raise prices. U.S. Steel said it is seeking to lift the cost of sheet, strip and pipe products by about 4.8 percent—the same proposal which was withdrawn a month ago because of the government's 30-day price freeze.

Jones & Laughlin has filed for a 5.5 percent increase. Wheeling-Pittsburgh said it is seeking permission for an average 5.3 percent increase and Armco Steel has put in for a 5 percent hike.

The nation's other major steel makers said they were planning to file for increases, but did not specify how much.

The steel affected by the requests is used in making home appliances and automobiles and is almost certain to be passed along to consumers in the form of more costly products.

Under Phase-4, price increases are allowed only if justified on the basis of increased costs for such things as labor and raw materials.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Closing prices on Aug. 14, 1973

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.62	4.71
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.31	4.72
Incom	3.63	3.98
I sur	7.90	8.66
Advisrs	4.12	4.50
Aetna F	8.23	8.99
Aetna Shr	13.34	14.58
Afuture F	9.44	N.L.
AllAm Fd	unavail	
Allstate	12.46	13.40
Alpha	12.89	4.09
Amcap	4.64	5.07
Am Diver	9.02	9.91
Am Eqity	4.44	4.87
Amer Express:		
Capit	7135	8.03
Incme	8.20	8.96
Invest	7.75	8.47
Specl	7.26	7.93
Stock	7.26	7.93
Am Grth	5.60	6.12
Am Insin	4.86	5.31
Am Invs	4.64	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.93	8.67
AmN Gth	2.25	2.46
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.67	5.01
Grwth	7.69	8.43
Incme	6.89	7.55
Fd Inv	7.38	9.09
Vent	8.29	9.08
Wash N	11.69	12.81
Astron	3.68	4.12
Audax Fd	7.88	8.61
Allstate	12.46	13.40
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.54	4.93
Fnd B	6.86	7.46
Stock	5.61	6.13
Scien	3.99	4.34
BLC Grth	10.97	11.99
Babson	10.93	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.88	7.53
Bayrk Gr	5.73	6.10
Beacn Hil	8.85	N.L.
Beacn In	10.79	N.L.
Borg Ken	11.10	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.02	4.39
Bondsik	4.66	5.09
Bost Fdn	9.37	10.24
Brwn Fd	3.56	3.56
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.55	13.75
Candn	21.70	23.77
Divid	3.54	3.88
NatW S	9.63	10.55
NY Vnt	10.76	11.78
Burnh Fd	9.45	N.L.
CG Fund	9.85	10.65
Cap Trin	10.98	12.00
Centry Sh	unavail	
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.26	11.21
Bond	8.88	9.70
Com St	1.28	1.40
Grwth	5.15	5.63
Incom	6.59	7.20
Specl	1.73	1.89
Vent	8.17	8.93
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.20	8.96
Frt Cap	5.14	5.62
Shrhld	6.83	7.46
Frt Cap	5.14	5.62
Shrhld	6.83	7.46
Specl	5.70	6.23
Chemicl	10.58	11.56
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.27	10.13
Equty	3.18	3.48
Fund	9.69	10.59
Grwth	5.97	6.52
Incom	9.44	10.32
Vent	3.19	3.49
Colu Grth	11.23	N.L.
Cwith AB	1.07	1.15
Cwith C	1.35	1.46
Comp Gr	6.54	7.15
Comp Cp	4.90	5.36
Comp Bd	8.13	8.84
Comp Fd	7.17	7.79
Concord	9.10	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.00	11.50
Constel G	5.16	5.64
Cont Mut	7.60	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.09	7.31
Ctry Cap	12.56	13.57
Cin WDiv	5.34	5.84
Crn WDal	6.02	6.58
Davge Fd	8.64	N.L.
deVegh	59.13	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.31	10.17
Delaw	9.10	9.95
Delta	4.61	5.04
Dir Cap	4.89	5.36
Dodg Cox	14.85	N.L.
Drexel	10.0	w
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.38	11.38
Equit	3.72	3.93
Levge	14.45	15.84
Spl Inc	7.20	7.89
Third C	9.74	10.67
E&E Fd	3.20	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.94	7.62
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.33	10.20
Grwth	13.92	15.21
Incom	5.82	6.36
Specl	7.04	7.69
Stock	12.44	3.60
Ebrstdt	10.05	0.98
EDIE Spl	27.83	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.57	8.27
Eq Pro	3.00	3.28
Fd Am	7.23	7.90
Egret Gt	12.03	13.08
Effun Tr	15.93	
Emer Sec	3.73	4.08
Energy	11.13	N.L.
Fairfld	7.79	8.51
Farm Bu	9.37	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.17	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.58	9.38
Capit	11.39	12.45
Contfd	8.89	N.L.
Conv	6.96	7.27
Dstny	6.05	
Essex	10.27	
Evrst	10.55	11.53
Fidel	15.14	16.55
Puritn	8.89	9.72
Salem	4.01	4.38
Trend	23.42	25.60
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.09	N.L.
Indust	4.27	N.L.
Incom	5.38	N.L.
Vent	4.02	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.87	11.88
Fst Investors:		
Disco	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Stock	unavail	
Fst Mult	8.33	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	8.70	N.L.
100 Fd	10.68	N.L.
101 Fd	7.79	N.L.
Twen F	5.96	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.53	4.95
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.62	12.70
Mutal	8.68	9.49
Specl	10.90	11.96
Foursq	8.66	9.46
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.61	8.34
Grwth	7.40	8.11
Utils	4.86	5.33
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.62	12.70
Mutal	8.68	9.49
Specl	10.90	11.96
Foursq	8.66	9.46
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.61	8.34
Grwth	7.40	8.11
Utils	4.86	5.33
Incom	1.85	2.03
US Gov	9.44	10.25
Capit	4.51	4.94
Equit	4.29	4.70
Frkln Lfe	11.48	12.55
FdF Dep	9.13	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.70	9.51
Impac	7164	8.35
Ind Trd	10.88	11.89
Pilot	7.33	8.01
Gatewy	7.24	7.83
GE S & S	35.58	
Gen Sec	6.32	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.51	6.03
Balan	7149	8.19
Com St	10.46	11.63
GrthFd A	4.18	4.57
Grth Ind	20.13	N.L.
Guard M	22.06	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.92	4.28
Grwth	6.73	7.35
Incom	5.2	6.47
H&C Fd	10.40	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.97	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.00	8.74
Hedge	5.23	
Heritge	1.68	1.84
Hor Man	18.24	19.72
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.92	4.28
Incom	3.85	4.21
Trus sh	12.16	13.39
Trus un	3.28	
Imp Cap	9.38	10.25
Imp Gth	7.71	7.77
IncF Am	12.87	14.07
IncF Bos	5.99	6.56
Industry	2.88	3.16
INTGN	8.25	8.91
ICA	12.60	13.77
Inv Guld	7.00	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	10.73	11.73
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.11	7.79
Capit G	2.59	2.84
Capit S	5.34	5.85
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.62	
IDS ndi	6.03	6.55
Mutl	9.51	10.33
Prog	4.41	4.80
Stock	19.43	21.12
Select	9.23	9.92
Var Py	8.69	9.44
Inv Resh	4.91	5.37
Istel 2	20.84	21.48
Ivy	6.75	
JP GrthF	8.87	9.64
Janus F	17.03	N.L.
J Hanck	7.67	8.34
J Hanc St	8.02	8.72
Johnstn	23.62	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.52	4.95
Cus B1	18.54	19.43
Cus B2	19.08	20.91
Cus B4	8.09	8.87
Cus K1	6.86	7.52
Cus K2	5.92	6.49
Cus S1	22.29	24.43
Cus S2	11.19	12.26
Cus S3	7.70	8.44
Cus S4	4.15	4.54
Polar	3.59	3.93
Knickb	5.92	6.47
Knick Gt	7.23	7.92
Lend Gth	unavail	
Lenox Fd	5.08	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.13	16.58
Lex Gr	6.31	6.90
Lex Rh	13.75	14.57
Liberty Fd	5.17	5.65
Life Ins	8.16	8.92
Linc Ntl	6.87	7.51
Ling	3.22	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.84	N.L.
Mut	14.34	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.30	6.87
A Bus	2.85	3.08
Bnd Db	9.62	10.51
Luth Bro	10.25	11.20
Luth Inc	9.19	10.84
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.55	3.89
Incom	8.57	9.37
Rilgm	7.98	8.72
Manhtn	3.93	4.30
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.51	8.23
Indep	7.84	8.57
Mass	11.14	12.21
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.96	11.98
MIG	12.85	14.04
MID	12.96	14.16
MFD	12.84	14.03
MCD	14.04	15.34
Mates	2.85	N.L.
Mathers	10.98	N.L.
Mid AM	5.25	5.74
MONY F	10.37	11.36
MSB Fd	13.67	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.63	10.55
MIF Fd	7.37	7.97
MIF Gth	4.35	4.70
M OmaG	4.64	5.04
M Omahl	8.59	9.34
Mut Shrs	14.86	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.86	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.22	9.47
Natl Ind	9.58	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.63	9.40
Bond	4.71	5.15
Divid	3.45	3.77
Grwth	6.48	7.08
Pf Stk	5.89	6.44
Incom	4.58	5.01
Stock	6.38	6.97
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.56	16.91
Groth	10.67	11.60
Side	16.47	17.90
Neuw Cet	4.91	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.64	N.L.
New Per	13.47	14.72
New Wld	12.02	13.14
New Wld	12.02	13.14
Newton	13.43	14.68
Nich Strg	16.15	N.L.
Noreast	15.17	N.L.
Oceangr	6.41	6.42
Omega	7.38	7.75
One Wms	16.13	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.75	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.08	7.74
AIM	9.93	10.85
Time	6.76	7.39
OTC Sec	10.20	10.87
Param M	7.30	7.98
Paul Rvr	7.05	7.73
Pegas Fd	4.93	5.43
Penn Sq	6.52	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.35	N.L.
Phila	6.39	7.00
Pine St	9.77	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.92	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.14	7.80
Fund	11.27	12.32
II	9.28	10.14
Plan Inv	8.56	9.36
Pilgrth	12.34	13.49
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.22	N.L.
N Era	11.15	N.L.
N Horiz	9.65	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.01	N.L.
Provid	3.88	4.24
Prov Gth	8.22	8.98
Pru SIP	10.17	11.11
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.49	11.46
Equit	8.56	9.35
Georg	14.92	16.31
Grwth	10.93	11.95
Incom	7.79	8.51
Invest	9.66	10.56
Vista	10.22	11.17
Voyag	10.21	11.16
Revere	6.77	7.40
Rinfret	12.58	
Safec Eqt	8.08	8.83
Sagitars	2.32	N.L.
Schustr	8.28	9.05
Schust Sp	8.58	9.38
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.87	N.L.
Specl	28.94	N.L.
Balan	15.85	N.L.
Com St	10.35	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.45	4.88
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.31	3.63
Invest	6.44	7.06
Ultra	6.71	7.35
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.94	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.31	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.58	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.44	10.26
Sentry F	13.30	14.46
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.29	3.60
Entrp	5.45	5.97
Flet Fd	3.77	4.12
Harbr	7.27	7.95
Legal	6.02	6.56
Pace	7.51	8.21
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.86	19.52
Incom	16.58	18.12
Invest	9.09	.93
Sherm D	11.46	N.L.
Side Fd	6.81	7.46
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.31	7.99
Invest	10.03	10.96
Trust	7.56	8.23
Venl	8.81	9.63
SB Eqty	9.90	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.51	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.24	12.82
Sw Invs	7.79	8.42
Swin Gt	6.02	6.52
Sover Inv	11.04	12.09
Spectra F	4.94	5.41
S&P IntD	6.45	N.L.
StatesBondGr:		
Com F	4.65	5.08
Div Fd	4.97	5.43
Prog F	4.99	5.45
StFrm Gt	4.65	N.L.
S Frm In	8.85	N.L.
State St	44.85	45.25
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.99	N.L.
Asso F	1.15	N.L.
Invest	1.32	F.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.31	N.L.
Cap O	10.17	N.L.
Stock	14.54	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.02	6.60
Incom	7.98	8.75
Sumit	8.63	9.46
Tech	6.14	6.73
Sync Gth	6.62	7.24
TMR App	8.63	9.43
Temp Gt	8.45	9.23
Towr Cap	5.87	N.L.
Trns Cap	8.31	.01
Trav Eq	10.00	10.96
Tudr Hed	11.10	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.52	2.76
TwnC Inc	3.75	4.11
USAA Gt	10.79	N.L.
US GovSe	9.94	10.09
Unif Mut	8.26	9.14
Unifund	8.65	9.45
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.21	14.44
Nat Inv	8.36	9.14
U Cap	8.73	9.54
Whteh	12.33	13.48
United Funds:		
Accm	7.04	7.72
Bond	7.54	8.26
Con Gr	9.67	10.60
Con Inc	9.52	10.45
Incom	13.23	14.50
Scien	6.75	7.40
Vang	6.71	7.35
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.11	5.60
Incom	4.16	4.55
Lev Grt	6.61	6.91
Spl Sit	3.11	3.47
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.94	7.58
Comm	7.55	8.25
Specl	7.04	7.69
Vandrbt	4.45	4.86
Vangd	1.45	1.58
Vantg TN	6.06	
Var In P	3.75	4.08
Viking	5.29	N.L.
Wall St G	7.48	8.17
Wash M	10.57	11.55
Weing Eq	10.66	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	21.94	23.98
Ivest	9.51	10.39
Morg	11.16	12.20
Techv	7.25	
Trust	11.72	12.81
Wellsl	11.48	12.55
Wellin	10.65	11.64
Windr	7.15	7.81
West Ind	3.37	3.63
Westt Grt	8.35	9.08
Wisc Fd	5.41	5.91
Ziegler	.27	10.13

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LEGAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNION TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE: VS.: CIVIL ACTION NO. B733 FRANK E. AGUILERA, JR., ET AL: July 23, 1973.

ORDER

Upon motion of the plaintiff for an order directing Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., one of the defendants herein, to appear or plead in accordance with Section 1655 of Title 28 of United States Code, and it appearing to the Court that this is an action to remove encumbrances, liens and clouds upon the title to personal property located within this District; that the said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., cannot be found within this state; that his present whereabouts is unknown; that personal service upon said defendant is therefore not practicable; and that said defendant has not voluntarily appeared in this action; and for reasons stated in open court; It is ORDERED, that said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is directed to appear, plead, answer or otherwise move with respect to the complaint herein on or before the 15th day of October, 1973, or in default thereof this Court will proceed to the hearing and adjudication of this suit.

Hon. Robert C. Zampano, United States District Judge.

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"Our 27th year"

MEET ME AT

BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅞	12¾	Servmt .52b	7	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
12¾	7½	Sahkspre .28	9	5	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
22	10	Shapell .10	5	34	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅜
59⅞	45⅝	ShellOil 2.40	11	205	55	54⅝	54½	— ½
35½	30	ShellT 1.09e	13	2	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	8⅜	ShellrGl .56	5	6	10	10	10	
51⅛	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	41	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
85	59¼	Shr W pf4.40		z30	61	61	61	— ⅜
15¾	11¾	SierraPc .86	8	20	12	11¾	11⅞	
22⅝	15⅞	Signal .40b	9	194	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	36	Signal pf2.20		17	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	15¾	Signal pf 1		1	19	19	19	— ½
54	47½	Signode .86a	17	13	49¾	49⅛	49½	— ½
5⅞	2⅞	Simm Prec	10	78	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
28	17¼	Simmons .88	8	x19	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
60⅝	42½	SimpPat .30	49	64	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	x163	51¾	51	51⅛	— ⅜
96	58¾	Singr pf3.50		x3	67	67	67	— 2⅛
26⅝	16	SkaggCo .40	14	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
69¼	54½	Skelly Oil 1	16	6	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
44	18½	SkilCp .90a	8	12	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	13½	Skyline .24	12	185	20¼	19¾	19⅝	— 1
34½	19¼	SlaterW .40	14	34	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
22¼	14⅜	SmithAO .78	6	15	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
23⅞	15	SmithInt .22	19	423	21⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	15	31	55	53½	54⅝	+ ⅝
23	15	SmithTr .40	7	4	18¾	18	18	— ⅝
25⅝	17½	Smucker .60	10	3	19	18¾	19	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	5	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Sonesta		15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
57¼	38¾	SonyCp .05e	40	197	47½	46¼	46¼	— 1⅛
		Sony fn.05e		21	42⅝	42	42	
33	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
10	6½	SOS Con .27	6	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
25	19½	SCarE&G 1.43	10	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24	20½	SoJerin 1.56	8	9	20⅛	20	20	— ½
20	9⅜	Southdwn In	3	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	8	137	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
20⅞	16⅝	SouthCo 1.34	8	587	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
40¼	32½	SoulGE 2.08	7	8	33	33	33	
66⅞	44½	SoNRes 1.50	9	49	47¾	45⅝	45⅞	— 1⅜
45	[illegible]	[illegible]T 2.72	8	8	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	8	104	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅝
50¼	29¼	SouRy 1.72	8	55	34½	34	34	— ¾
7⅞	6⅜	Sou Ry pf1.50		10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	13	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ½
32½	14⅛	Southld .24b	12	91	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	SwstFor .20	4	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
21¾	19⅜	SwtFl pf1.50		7	20	19⅞	20	
14⅛	10⅜	SwstPSv .82	10	105	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	5½	Sparton .20a	5	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
30½	21½	SperryHut 1	4	8	17	16⅜	17	
51¼	36¼	Sprry H pf 3		14	36	35	36	— ⅜
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	15	552	45½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
19	11	Sprague El	9	69	15½	14½	14¼	
15⅛	11¾	SpringM .60	6	3	13⅛	13	13	
38	23	SquareD 1a	18	94	28	27¼	27¼	— ½
114¾	93½	Squibb 1.56	29	38	98⅜	97⅛	98	+ ⅛
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	6	17	28	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅜
24¼	22½	StPrSec .16e		49	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ½
55¼	47⅛	StBrand 1.73	13	136	47	46⅛	46½	— ⅜
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z110	52½	52	52½	— ½
56¾	34	StBPaint .25	42	5	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
90	66¼	StdOilCal 3	8	445	66⅝	64⅞	65	— 2
91½	80⅛	StOilInd 2.68	13	140	81½	81⅛	81¼	— ½
117½	84½	StOilOh 2.70	26	177	117½	116	116	— ⅜
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z20	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
9¼	6⅜	StPress .15a	7	27	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
11⅛	10	StPrudnt .66	10	11	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
20¼	13	Standex .40	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
44⅞	30	StanWk .84b	13	7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
16¼	8⅜	Stanray .60	6	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25	16⅛	Starrett .80e	8	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
28	20⅛	StatMI 2.48e	8	6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
14	12	StatMS .30e		30	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
49¾	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	19	40⅛	40	40⅛	
10¼	7⅜	Sterchl .48b	7	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	31⅜	SterDrug .60	27	187	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	7	27	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	26⅛	StewWa 1.85	6	5	27⅝	27½	27½	— ½
21⅜	14⅛	StokeVapC 1	6	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	17	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .30	6	5	9⅛	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	7	27	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
15⅞	7⅜	StridRite .65	6	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
55	32½	ShWor 1.32	4	3	36½	36½	36½	
41⅛	26¼	StW pfA1.40		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	3½	SuavSh .10p	6	93	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
33	15⅜	SubnPro .80	9	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
25½	14⅜	Sun Chm .40	7	1	19	19	19	
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	11	14	45½	44⅛	44⅛	— 1⅛
48⅜	38¼	Sun O pf2.25		56	39¾	38⅛	38½	— 1
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	13	41	26	25½	25½	— ¼
33⅞	15⅜	Sundstrd .80	10	28	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	9⅜	Sunshne Mn	79	133	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	SupVplu .76	6	9	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
353	213	Supr Oil 1.40	147	8	218	213	213	— 5
14¼	5⅜	SuprmkG .20	11	2	6¼	6⅛	6½	
33	18¼	Suprm pf1.30		1	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	
24¾	19⅜	Survey 2.75e		x29	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
19	13⅜	Sutro 1.62e	8	48	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Swank .68a	8	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
37⅛	20¼	Sybron .72	13	83	25⅜	24⅜	24⅝	— ½
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	45	44	44	— 1⅜
15⅝	7⅜	Systron Don	8	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
T								
58⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	10	43	29¼	28	28	— 1⅝
20	10	Talcott .27p		1	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
11¼	5	Talley .45r	4	58	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22⅞	18⅛	TampaE .88	9	114	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
46⅞	15⅜	Tandy Corp	11	72	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛
23	9⅛	Tappan .40	5	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20½	9⅝	Technicon	22	14	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
53⅞	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	20	51	40⅛	39⅞	40	
19¾	4⅛	Telecor .24e	7	3	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	Teledyn .39t	7	177	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
78	64⅛	Teledyn pf 6		2	65⅛	65	65⅛	+ ⅜
34½	12⅜	Teleprmp	17	840	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Telex Cp	23	58	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
30¾	21	Tennco 1.36	7	1070	21⅛	20⅛	20¼	⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Tennco wt A		286	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
112¼	80½	Tennc pf5.50		12	80¾	77⅞	78	— 2¾
43⅝	24	Tesoro Pet	7	78	26⅜	25⅛	25⅞	— 1
43⅛	30⅛	Texaco 1.72	8	840	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅞
61¼	42	TexETr 1.58	12	42	42¾	42	42	— ¾
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	7	43	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
27⅛	17⅛	Texaspif .60	18	212	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
27⅝	16⅝	TexasInd 1b	7	9	17¼	17	17	— ½
111⅛	83	TexInst .56	36	219	107	103⅜	104	
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	22	27	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
23¼	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	14	17	21½	20	21⅛	+ 1⅛
34½	27⅛	TexUt 1.04	13	541	27¾	27	27⅛	
31½	11¼	Texfi Ind	3	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	16⅛	Textron .96	7	143	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
44½	28¼	Textr pf2.08		15	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
34½	20	Textr pf1.40		11	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
22	8⅜	Thiokol .50	6	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
101¼	79⅝	ThmBet 1.28	28	21	92⅜	92⅛	92¼	— ½
27⅞	11	Thomin .40b	7	5	11	11	11	
24⅝	13⅛	ThompJW 1	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	6¼	ThriftyD .37	7	323	7⅛	7	7⅛	
28¼	20⅝	TI Corp 1.40	6	38	20⅜	19½	19½	— ⅞
39¼	23	TidwalM .52	13	17	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	— ½
63½	29¼	Time In 1.90	7	285	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ¾
25⅞	16⅛	TimeMir .30	13	34	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
42⅝	33¼	Timkn 1.80a	7	x12	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	19	14	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Tobin Pkg		5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	12	Todshp .20p	450	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	16	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	TonkaCp .40	10	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46	17⅜	ToolRh 1.14t	14	255	27	25¼	25⅛	— 1⅜
17⅛	8⅛	TootRol .40b	9	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	36⅜	TransCo .96	11	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
43	26	TranUn 1.44	11	22	33¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
42⅝	18	Trans W Air	5	746	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
29⅛	20⅛	TWA pf.50k		12	20⅜	19⅜	20	— ⅜
15⅛	6⅜	TranWd Fin	4	7	7⅛	7	7	
17⅛	10⅜	Transm .55b	9	432	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
23¼	19⅛	Trainc 1.02		30	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
15	8½	Transcn .43	7	3	9⅜	9½	9⅜	— ⅛
40¼	26¼	Travelers 1	9	163	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
50½	36¾	Travelr pf 2		4	41	41	41	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	9	110	7¼	6⅞	7	
34¼	25⅛	TriCon 2.80e		37	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅜
36⅜	32¼	TriCn pf2.50		2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
37	26⅛	Tri SM 2.81e	9	40	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
16⅛	11½	Triangle .80	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16	Trinityln .56	8	29	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
57⅞	16	Tropicana	26	111	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	101	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		4	58¾	58	58	
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		5	65	64⅞	65	
15¼	12¼	TucsonG .84	8	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	TwenCe .10e	8	131	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅜	TylerCp .20	5	10	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
U								
34½	15⅜	UAL Inc	11	254	17⅜	16⅞	17	
33½	16	UAL pf.40		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅜	UARCO 1.10	7	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	26	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅜	UMC Ind .84	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	8¼	Unarco .40b	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	45⅛	UnNV 1.49e	8	2	48	48	48	— 1
49⅞	35⅞	U Camp 1.40	14	103	47⅞	47½	47⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	8	285	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
47⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅜	Union Corp	13	48	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	Un Elec 1.28	11	156	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
106	96	UnEl 7⅛pf 8		1	95	95	95	— 1
57½	50	Un El pf 4		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
27⅜	4⅛	Un Fidelity	4	23	5	4⅞	5	
41¼	34⅜	UnOCal 7.60	8	112	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
54¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		64	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
70½	51⅛	UPacCp 2.16	10	27	57	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
13¼	9½	UnPac pf.47		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
40	24¼	Unionam .84	8	20	25	24	24	— 1⅛
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	x54	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
106½	98⅞	Uniryal pf 8		y520	97	96¼	97	
7⅜	1⅛	Unishops		36	3	2⅞	2⅞	
46¼	26⅝	Unit Air 1.60	5	50	27¾	27	27	
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	8	235	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
10	7⅜	Unit Cp .72e		28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15	6⅞	UnitFin Cal	5	24	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	22	23	22⅜	23	
34⅛	28½	Ulllum 2.24	7	4	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5	UnitInd .34	5	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	10⅛	UnitInn .10	11	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
28⅛	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	2	17⅜	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	13	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nucr		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
44⅜	37⅜	USFidG 2.40	10	33	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅜
39¼	25¼	USFor 4.07e		11	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
24⅞	16⅞	US Frgt 1.40	8	40	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
27¾	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	101	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	USGy pf1.80		17	25½	24½	24½	— 1
25¼	7⅛	USHome .16	4	78	9	9	9	
21⅞	10⅛	US Ind .65	4	210	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35½	15½	USLease .24	17	66	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	12⅜	US Rlty 1.36	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
23¼	12½	US Shoe .95	6	59	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
35	26¾	USSteel 1.60	6	145	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
20	11⅜	USTobac .76	10	11	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	UnTel 1	11	68	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
30	23¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ 1½
34⅛	26¼	UnTel pf1.50		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	6⅛	Unitrode Cp	11	9	9¼	9	9	— ½
35	26¼	UnLeaf .64	7	10	28⅜	28¼	28½	+ ½
25½	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	15	85	21⅝	20¾	21	+ ⅛
104⅝	72¼	Upjohn .88	44	534	94⅜	90⅞	91⅛	— 1
16½	10⅛	UrisBldg .40		120	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ 1
33⅛	21⅜	USLIFE Cp	14	138	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅜	USLInc .61e		35	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
23	15	USM stp .60	6	26	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
46⅛	38⅞	Utah Int .44	28	27	44⅛	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	117	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
29⅛	23	UV Ind 1e	5	25	27	26	26	— ⅜
24¾	20⅛	UV In pf1.26		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
V								
19¾	9⅛	Varian Assc	13	83	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
20¼	9½	VCA Co .44	7	59	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
15	7⅜	VendoCo .40	8	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
17	7	Venice .20b	6	8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
15¼	14	VestSec .74e		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅞	17	Velco Offsh	36	276	25	23⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
34¼	20	VF Corp .64	11	21	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20	9	Viacom Int	17	24	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
18⅞	9½	VictCmp .50	10	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	62	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
105⅛	95	VaEP pf7.72		z40	97	97	97	— ½
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z340	65	64	65	+ ½
67⅛	62⅛	VaEP pf4.80		z10	60½	60½	60½	— 1⅛
57	54⅜	VaEP pf4.12		z60	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	
19½	7⅛	Vornado .971	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16	VSI Corp .52	7	26	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
28½	22⅜	VulMat 1.40	7	10	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	VWR Un .48	8	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
W								
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	36	32⅛	32½	32½	— ⅜
33⅝	21⅜	WacRl 2.50e	9	14	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
22⅛	15⅛	Wagreen 1	7	10	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
56⅜	49⅝	WlkrH A1.40	15	4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅜	Wall Bus .45	12	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	11⅜	WallMur .60	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	14⅜	WalMart Str	27	18	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	25	68	21⅜	20⅜	21⅛	— ⅜
12	4⅜	Ward Foods		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	Warnaco .80	5	124	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	11	WrnCom .40	5	248	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
78	24	WrnC pf1.25		1	24	24	24	
54⅞	44½	WarnL .72a	26	746	45⅜	44⅛	44¼	— 1⅛
43⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	11	21	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23⅛	WashGs 1.88	6	18	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
19¼	14⅜	WashSfl .85	5	18	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
22¼	19½	WasWP 1.44	9	x32	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞	— ½
41¼	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	14	19	22	21⅞	21⅞	
11¼	6⅜	WayGos .60	8	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	5	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Webb Del E	4	29	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	
17⅞	9½	WeilMcL .54	4	13	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
21⅞	13⅛	WeisMkt .50	8	12	14¼	13½	13½	— 1
2⅛	1⅛	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅜	1⅛	1½	
29½	19⅛	WellsFar .86	9	27	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+ 1⅛
25⅞	18⅜	WlIFM 2.15e	8	56	18⅞	18½	18⅛	— ¼
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	6	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10½	WescoF .23r	6	5	12	12	12	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅜	WestctTr .75	7	13	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
63½	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z60	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+ ½
30⅜	19	WlPtPep 2a	7	63	25½	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	WnAirL .15r	7	216	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅝	WnBnc 1.40	8	25	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
14½	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	7	31	7	6⅞	7	
49½	17⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	333	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
88	61	Wn Un pf 6		1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
99	49⅛	WnUn pf4.60		8	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ 1⅛
110¼	57	WnUn pf4.90		1	56½	56½	56½	— 1
47⅛	31⅛	WestsEl .97	15	228	34⅛	33⅜	33¾	
28	19⅜	Wstvco 1.05	12	49	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Weybrg 1.28	6	4	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
71	44⅛	Weyerhs .86	15	326	70⅛	68	68⅛	— 2⅜
62	48⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		41	60⅛	59	59⅛	— 1⅛
23⅜	9⅛	WhelFry .40	13	40	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
21⅜	11⅛	WhelPitt St	6	81	14	13⅛	13⅞	+ 1⅛
64⅜	59⅛	WhelPlt pf 6		z350	59⅛	59	59	— ⅛
53½	49	WhelPlt pf 5		z240	49	49	49	
37⅛	23⅜	Whirlpol .58	14	90	29⅛	29	29⅛	
21⅞	11⅛	WhitCon .60	5	22	13	12⅛	12⅛	
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
16	8⅛	White Motor	7	16	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Whittaker	9	41	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅛	16	WickesCrp 1	7	40	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
8	5⅜	Wiebldt .25b	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
47½	21	WillRoss .48	14	17	22	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
55⅜	39	Williams Co	11	210	46⅛	46	46½	+ ⅛
36⅛	19	Wms Co wt		78	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
50	35⅛	Wms C pf.80		6	42⅛	40⅞	42¼	
41⅜	29⅜	WinnDx 1.26	14	24	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
48⅛	39½	WinnDix B		4	39	38⅛	38⅛	— 1
27½	4⅜	Winnebago	9	235	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	WisEl P 1.72	9	69	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
114⅛	105⅜	WisE pf8.90		z120	107	106⅛	107	+ ½
105	95¼	WisE pf7.75		z60	94⅛	94½	94½	— ¾
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	78	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	16¼	WitcoCh .98	7	34	19	19	19	
7⅜	3⅛	WolvW .05p	36	10	3½	3	3½	
19⅛	11¼	Womelco .48	10	4	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
19⅜	9⅜	WoodsCp .48	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅜	Wolwth 1.20	7	87	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
47½	33¼	Wolw pf2.20		11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	World Arwy	10	3	5½	5½	5½	— ½
68⅛	57¼	Wrigley 2.40	12	1	63	63	63	— ¼
17⅛	10	Wurlitzr .80	6	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
11¼	4	Wyly Corp		36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
X-Y-Z								
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	43	215	152¾	150½	150⅞	— 1½
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	16	18	17½	18	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	YngSDr .20e	10	4	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
43½	16⅛	ZaleCorp .68	8	25	19⅜	19¼	19½	— ⅛
25	15	Zale pfA .80		5	16	15½	15⅛	— 1⅛
37½	21⅛	Zapata Corp	7	303	24¼	23⅛	23½	
29⅛	9	Zayre Corp	4	37	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
56	33⅜	ZenithR 1.52	11	62	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	27	14½	13⅛	14	— ⅛

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.79	*.34½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.60	*.59¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	87.83	83.35
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	53-54	39-40
Lead spot lb.	.16½	.15½-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	.50½-.⅝
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.44½	1.78¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.653	1.31½

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31. 1931) 705.3 435.3

* Nominal | Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 14, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8.68-59, Oct. 8.41-45, March 09-8.00, May 7.92-95, July 7.75-75, Sept. 7.40.

Wool: Oct. 266.0 b, Dec. 269.0.

Cocoa: Sept. 88.50, Dec. 83.60, March 60.00, May 57.90, July 58.10, Sept. 54.10, Dec. 51.10.

Copper: Sept. 87.70, Oct. 85.10, Dec. 81.00, Jan. 79.10, March 76.50, May 74.55, July 72.85, Sept. 71.25.

Orange juice: Sept. 50.50, Nov. 51.70 Jan. 52.00 March 52.90, May 53.50 b. July 54.10 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 5.10, March 8.00, April 6.30, May 7.40.

Silver: Sept. 257.80, Dec. 264.80, Jan. 268.80, March 270.60, May 273.80, July 276.80, Sept. 280.10, Dec. 285.00.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	72.15	73.35	71.35	B73.35	+ 5
Dec.	69.00	70.25	68.25	B70.25	....
March	68.40	69.55	67.55	B69.55	....
May	68.23	69.00	67.20	B69.20	....
July	67.70	67.73	65.70	B67.70	+ 30
Oct.	59.00	60.30	58.30	B60.30	+ 10
Dec.	55.00	56.00	54.00	B56.00	+ 65

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.74
Dec	4.[illegible]	4.79½	4.79½	4.79½	4.59½
Mar	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.51¼
May	4.53½	4.53½	4.45	4.53½	4.33½
Jul	4.03½	4.03½	3.75	3.89	3.83½
CORN					
Sep	3.47¾	3.47¾	3.47¾	3.47¾	3.37¾
Dec	3.25½	3.25½	3.25½	3.25½	3.15½
Mar	3.22¾	3.22¾	3.22¾	3.22¾	3.12¾
May	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10
Jul	3.15¼	3.15¼	3.14½	3.15¼	3.05¼
SOYBEANS					
Aug	11.05	11.05	10.75	10.75	10.65
Sep	9.95	9.95	9.15	9.48	9.55
Nov	9.29	9.29	8.75	9.03	8.89
Jan	9.15	9.15	8.65	8.91	8.75
Mar	9.13	9.13	8.65	8.92	8.73
May	9.66	9.06	8.63	8.92	8.66
Jul	9.03	9.03	8.63	8.90	8.63
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	36.40	36.40	36.40	36.40	35.40
Sep	33.95	33.95	33.95	33.95	32.95
Oct	29.70	29.70	28.75	29.70	28.70
Dec	24.75	25.03	23.50	23.60	24.23
Jan	23.85	23.90	22.50	23.50	23.33
Mar	23.00	23.40	22.10	22.75	22.58
May	22.40	22.75	21.50	22.35	22.20
Jul	21.95	22.10	21.15	21.95	21.85
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	328.50	328.50	328.50	328.50	313.50
Sep	342.00	342.00	312.00	312.00	327.00
Oct	316.00	316.00	293.00	299.00	301.00
Dec	295.00	297.00	269.50	279.00	284.20
Jan	288.00	290.00	261.00	274.00	276.00
Mar	282.00	283.00	257.00	275.00	272.00
May	283.00	283.00	255.00	270.00	270.00
Jul	282.00	284.00	254.50	269.00	269.50

b—Bid; A—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Aug	258.00	258.00	252.00	256.00	258.00
Oct	259.00	167.00	255.00	258.50	260.10
Dec	263.20	272.50	260.00	263.00	265.70
Feb	268.50	276.00	264.00	268.00	270.00
Apr	272.00	281.00	267.20	271.50	273.00
Jun	275.00	283.50	271.30	274.50	276.20
Aug	278.50	281.00	273.50	277.50	279.50
Oct	281.00	283.00	271.00	280.00	282.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	58.53	58.93	58.17	58.17	59.15
Oct	60.50	60.50	59.77	59.77	60.77
Dec	61.20	61.70	60.20	60.20	61.20
Feb	62.00	62.37	60.62	60.42	61.62
Apr	61.63	62.07	60.07	60.07	61.07
Jun	61.50	61.75	57.97	59.97	60.96
Aug	60.50	60.62	58.62	58.65	59.62

Sales: Aug 1392; Oct 4023; Dec 3800; Feb 1723; April 1114; June 493; Aug 69.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Aug	75.00	75.60	74.00	74.00	76.00
Sep	80.30	80.30	80.30	80.30	82.29
Oct	78.15	78.65	78.15	78.15	80.15
Nov	82.10	82.65	82.10	82.10	84.15
Dec	86.10	86.75	86.10	86.10	88.10
Jan	81.00	81.63	79.30	79.30	81.30
Feb	75.00	76.03	73.50	73.50	76.50
Mar	7[illegible]	72.50	70.00	70.00	72.00

Sales: Aug 24; Sep 154; Oct 77; Nov 94; Dec 784; Jan 75; Feb 89; March 30.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Aug	60.15	61.00	60.12	60.12	61.50
Oct	56.00	56.35	55.55	55.55	57.10
Dec	57.35	58.30	57.35	57.35	58.65
Feb	57.35	58.25	57.35	57.35	58.85
Apr	57.60	57.93	55.70	55.70	57.20
Jun	58.60	58.5.	55.55	55.93	57.00
Jul	57.25	57.25	54.75	55.55	56.25
Aug	55.00	55.00	53.60	53.60	54.00

Sales: Aug 245; Oct 712; Dec 1335; Feb [illegible]; April 380; June 171; July 93; Aug 48.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	83.40	83.40	83.70	82.00	81.90
Mar	81.85	81.85	79.35	80.75	80.35
May	80.17	80.17	78.35	80.10	78.67
Jul	77.70	77.70	77.40	77.70	76.20
Aug	74.60	74.60	74.60	74.60	73.10

Sales: Feb 2578; March 820; May 272; July 65; Aug 23.

Open interest: Feb 2796; March 1018; May 498; July 252; Aug 153.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 5

Avery Prod, Bausch Lb, Cent Soya, Clev Cliff, La Pacil

NEW LOWS- 160

Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Amer Can, Am Cyan, AmEl Pw, AGenBd Fd, AmGenln pf, Am NatGas, Am T&T pf, AmT&T pfA, ApPw 8.12pf, ArizPub Svc, Arkans Best, AliRh 3.75pt, Balt GasEl, Balt GE pfB, Bank of Va, Cascde NGs, CentLaEl, CenMePw, CinG 9.32pf, CinG 4.75pf, Citzn SoRlty, Colon Str, Collin 4.25pf, Colum SoOh, ComE 7lwt, ComEd Bwt, ConNatG., CnPw 7.45pf, Conf Can, ContOil pf, Cousins Mtg, CPC Intl, Crocker Nat, Dayt.: Hud, Del Edison, DiamSh pfD, Dillon Cos, Divers Mtge, Duke Pow, Duqsne Lt, Duq 4.20pf, EmpDist El, EmpEl 5pf, Fed Mogul, Fieldcrst M, Fst Penna, Flintkt pfB, Fla Pow, FlaPowLt, Gemini Inc, GenPubUt, Guardn Mtg, Halleman, Hershy Fds, Hoov Ball, Hubbard Rl, INA InvSec, IncCap Cum, Indpls PwLt, Interst Pw, IowaIll GE, Iowa PSvc, JerCe 7.88pf, JhnHan Inv, Johns Manv, Jones Lau, KaisA 2.37pf, Kais CemG, KansCr PL, Kentcky Ut, Larwin M, Latrobe Stl, LibOFrd pf, Ligg Myers, LongILt pfl, Loujsv GE, Macke Co, Manh Ind, McCord, Midld Mtg, Minn PwLt, MoPrt Cem, Monarch M, Mont Pow, MtgeTr Am, Murphy GC, Nat Homes, Norfk West, NoIllGas pf, NSPw 8.80pf, NSPw 4.56pf, NSPw 4.16pf, OhE 7.24pf, PacA IncSh, Pac GasEl, PaPL 8.70pr, PaPL 8.40pr, PaPL 4.40pf, Phila Elec, Ph El 4.68pf, Ph El 4.40pf, Porter pf, PotEl 4.50pf, PotEl 4.04pf, Pub Svc Col, PSEG 5.05pf, PSEG 4.18pf, PubSvc Ind, Purex Corp, Relian El pf, StJos Lt Pw, SanFel.. pf, Savannh EP, Saxon Ind, Shell Trans, Skaggs Co, Skelly Oil, SouCaro EG, SouJer Ind, Southdwn, SoNwEn Tel, Swest PSvc, SperryH pf, StdPoor Sec, Std Brands, StdOil Cal, Sun Oil pf, Sutro Mtg, Talcott Nat, Tenneco, Tenneco pf, Tex Util, TI Corp, TrnWAir pf, Transm Inc, TriSou Mtg, UGI Corp, Un El 8.00pf, Unionam, Unlroyal pf, US Freight, US Shoe, UnTel 1.50pf, USLIFE Inc, Utah PwLt, VaE. 4.80pf, VSI Corp, Wash WatP, Well McLn, WellFar Mt, Wstn Union, WnUn 4.90pf, Weynbrg Sh, WhlgPlt 6pt, Winn Dixie, WinnDix B, WisEl 7.75pf

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Aug. 14, 1973

Saxon Ind	381,100	5¼	— ⅞
Bausch Lb	145,400	33⅝	— ⅜
Fleetw Ent	108,400	11¼	— 1⅜
Tenneco	107,000	20¼	— ⅞
Am Te.&Tel	96,900	47⅛	— ⅛
Collins Rad	88,930	24⅜	+ ¼
Anaconda	87,805	21¼	— 1¼
Am Cyan	86,900	21	— ⅜
Teleprompt	84,033	12⅝	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	84,000	30⅞	— ⅞
Am Airlin	83,430	10	
Am T&T wt	78,130	4⅜	
TransW Air	74,600	19	— ⅜
Warn Lamb	74,620	44⅜	— ½
Phelps Dod	72,950	46⅜	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.74	11.33
Advances	373	269
Declines	1018	1163
Unchanged	384	313
Total issues	1775	1745
New 1973 highs	5	2
New 1973 lows	160	152

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
Lernr St wt	71,600	24	— ¼
WashPost B	71,650	23	— ⅜
KuhnsBig K	50,030	8	+ ½
Syntex	49,600	99⅛	— 3⅜
McCull Oil	47,100	5¼	+ ⅛
Superscop	38,400	33	— 2
Bowmar Ins	34,900	38	
Champ Ho	34,400	6⅛	— ½
Va.mac Ind	33,900	18⅝	— 2⅜
Del Labs	27,750	7⅜	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,003,000

Stock sales year ago 4,266,965

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
23.10	22.92	22.97	—.10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	881.25	887.42	867.70	870.71	—12.49
20 Trn	157.58	158.62	155.61	156.41	— 1.40
15 Utl	95.19	95.54	94.33	94.64	— 0.42
65 Stk	...	268.33	262.86	263.94	— 3.05

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.36	115.13	115.54	—1.16
20 Railroads	33.95	33.51	33.59	—0.33
55 Utilities	50.02	49.26	49.46	—0.33
500 Stocks	104.29	102.34	102.71	—1.09

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.23	54.71	54.71	—.52
Industrials	61.06	60.48	60.48	—.60
Transportation	33.37	33.14	33.14	—.33
Utility	35.71	34.96	34.96	—.77
Finance	67.56	66.91	66.91	—.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 13	213,425	343,541	3,602
Aug. 10	208,410	353,780	3,583
Aug. 9	209,288	313,013	2,460
Aug. 8	218,502	303,478	2,634
Aug. 7	252,080	385,679	2,764
Aug. 6	239,014	327,139	3,039

* These totals are included in the sales figures

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 14, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6312	Abitibi	$ 12½	12⅜	12⅜	
820	Acres Ltd	$ 14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
2500	Agnico E	465	445	450	— 20
400	Agra Ind	$ 9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3445	Alta Gas T	$ 12	11⅞	12	
250	Alta Nat	$ 19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
3225	Algo Cent	$ 15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
1000	Alliance B	$ 7⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2235	Almlnex	700	690	690	— 10
45	Argus	$ 18½	18½	18½	
1553	Atco Ind	$ 12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
500	Banistel C	$ 23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
3426	Bank N S	$ 34	33½	33¾	— ¼
200	Baton B	$ 11¼	11	11¼	
6622	Bell Canad	$ 40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
600	Betim	$ 16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
2650	Block Bros	285	280	280	— 10
53000	Bovis Cor	225	220	220	— 15
79606	BP Can	$ 16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
700	Bralor Res	230	225	225	— 5
3000	Bramalea	485	475	485	— 10
400	Brameda	66	63	63	
4000	Brenda M	775	740	770	— 10
515	BC Forest	$ 19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
258	BC Phone	$ 52	51⅞	52	+ ¼
8375	Brunswk	490	480	485	
365	Budd Auto	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
600	Burns Fds	$ 16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
200	Cad Dev	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
995	Cal Pow	$ 23½	22	23	— ½
27175	Camflo	710	675	705	— 10
2035	Campeau	$ 7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
2305	Can Perm	$ 18⅛	18	18	
28728	C Tung	254	240	254	+ 20
666	C Cablesy	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11747	C Imp Bank	$ 30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
100	CIL	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8424	Cdn Tire A	$ 52	50½	50⅞	— ⅞
300	C Utilties	$ 11½	11½	11½	
430	Candel Oil	$ 10	10	10	
45	Cassiar	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3677	Celanese	455	460	465	+ 5
8000	Chemalloy	315	305	305	— 10
1897	Chieftan D	$ 11⅛	11½	11½	— ¼
320	C Holiday	$ 9½	9⅛	9½	
1400	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
507	Con Fardy	53	53	53	— 1
1700	C Rambler	375	365	370	— 5
850	Con Distrb	$ 24⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
3332	Cons Gas	$ 15⅜	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
1025	Conwest	525	510	510	— 15
4210	Craigmt	780	755	755	— 10
700	Crush Intl	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
1478	Denison	$ 39	38⅜	38⅜	— 1
6280	Dickngn	340	310	320	— 20
7040	Dofasco	$ 28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
2300	Dom Store	$ 15	14¾	15	+ ¼
1320	Dupont	$ 31	30½	31	+ ½
220	Dylex L A	$ 7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2425	Electro Ltd	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4960	Falcon C	$ 14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
1521	Falcon	$ 80½	7¼	79⅛	— 1⅛
500	Fed Ind Ltd	$ 6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2300	Francana	$ 10¼	10	10⅛	— ¼
200	Gen Distrb	$ 14	14	14	
400	Gnt Mascot	320	310	310	— 10
5750	Gibraltar	$ 13⅞	13½	13⅞	
2450	Granduc	400	395	395	— 5
300	Gt Cdlisds	805	805	805	— 5
2500	GL Paper	$ 24⅛	24	24	
300	Gr Plains	$ 31¼	31	31	— ½
26	Gt W Life	$ 62	62	62	— 1½
670	Greyhnd	$ 19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
380	Guar Trst	$ 11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
1120	Hambro C	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3100	Hawker S	460	435	455	
200	Hays Dna	$ 10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6200	Houston O	330	320	320	— 5
315	HB Oil Gas	$ 48⅞	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
1817	Huron Erl	$ 27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
9710	IAC	$ 17⅞	17¼	17⅛	— ¼
850	Inland Gas	$ 10½	10¼	10½	
2980	Intpr Pipe	$ 23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
606	Int Mogul	$ 14¼	14	14¼	
1750	Inv Grp A	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2900	Kaiser Re	330	325	325	— 5
3600	Kaps Tran	$ 6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3737	Kerr Add	$ 13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6100	Kofller	$ 6	6	6	
583	Labatt	$ 27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
100	Laura Sec	$ 8	8	8	+ ⅛
350	Lob Co A	$ 6	6	6	
300	Loeb M	470	470	470	— 5
100	Liberian	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5779	MB Ltd	$ 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
37	M L [illegible]	$ 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	
260	Mattgml	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5000	McGraw H	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2700	Met Stores	$ 18⅜	18	18	
715	Microsyst	$ 9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
2110	Moore	$ 51¼	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
100	Murphy	$ 8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
505	Nat Trust	$ 42	42	42	
9033	Noranda A	$ 54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
1225	Orchan	515	510	515	— 5
690	OSF Ind	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
1520	Oshawa A	$ 9	8⅞	9	
6800	Pamour	570	550	570	+ 15
1250	Pc Can P	$ 15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
100	Pcrino N V	$ 22	22	22	
300	Prmbln B	430	425	430	+ 5
8425	Pine Point	$ 35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
800	Rapid Dia	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
300	Rayrock	130	130	130	— 5
100	Redpath I	$ 25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
600	Reed Osir A	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
200	Rothmn	$ 13	13	13	
200	Scotty	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16632	Shell Can	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9445	Sherritt	$ 16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
2100	Siebens	$ 14	14	14	
6353	Simpsons	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3168	Simpscn S	$ 11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
850	Slat W Can	$ 11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5560	Southam	$ 32	32	32	— ⅛
8350	St Brodcst	$ 11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
6098	Stelco	$ 32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
1650	Steep R	155	157	155	— 5
4950	Sundale O	810	800	800	— 15
3500	Tara	$ 15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
1245	Teck Cor A	410	400	410	+ 10
203	Teck Cor B	390	390	390	
303	Teledyne	440	440	440	
553	Texaco	$ 65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
12050	Thom Nes	$ 14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
7119	Tor Dm Bk	$ 33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
475	Traders A	$ 17	15⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
16296	Tr Can PL	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
675	Trans Mt	$ 20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
2200	U Siscoe	515	505	505	— 10
310	Un Carbid	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3525	Un Gas	$ 10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
500	Upp Can	286	285	285	— ⅛
500	Van Der	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4300	Vcyager P	650	640	640	— 10
2550	Weldwod	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
450	Wslbourne	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1300	W Cdn Seed	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5200	West Mine	330	320	320	— 10
3105	W Realty	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
600	Weston	$ 22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
668	White Pas	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2900	Woodwd A	$ 23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
720	Yk Bear	295	290	290	— 10
1400	Yukon C	191	191	191	— 4

Total sales 1,950,948 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1600	A'goma	$ 18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
253	Asbestos	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6573	Bank Mont	$ 18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1450	Brince	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
500	CAE Ind	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
160	Can Cement	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
300	Cdn Indust	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
380	Corn BusM	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1130	Con Bath	$ 24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
5250	Dom Text	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
125	Fncl Col	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
285	Imasco	$ 21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
800	Ivaco	$ 11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7230	Laur Fin	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2825	Molson A	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
950	Molson B	$ 24	24	24	— ⅛
1460	Mont Trust	$ 20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
100	Phoenix C	$ 325	325	325	+ 5
1025	Power Cp	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2771	Price Co	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3000	Rolland A	$ 9	9	9	+ ⅛
1175	Royal Bank	$ 35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
675	Royal Trust	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
200	Steinberg A	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
780	Zellers	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 1,219,476 shares.

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	126.8	127.5	144.8	126.8
Brussels	154.71	154.53	166.86	154.14
Frankfurt	122.08	123.10	156.31	115.25
London 30	426.5	427.6	509.5	414.9
London 500	180.56	181.46	217.35	178.40
Milan	Closed	114.16	147.38	95.40
Paris	102.3	102.3	118.3	99.8
Sydney	552.82	556.09	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	373.25	372.09	432.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4916.41	4908.28	5350.74	4377.77
Zurich	341.1	339.1	418.8	333.2

(n) new. (o) old. N.A. not available

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Soviets Claim Substantial '73 Economic Growth

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (WP).—The Soviet government is claiming substantial economic growth during the first seven months of 1973, a big improvement over the 1972 performance.

According to statistics published this week in Izvestia, the government newspaper, key sectors of the economy overfulfilled plan targets for the January-July period. The statistics showed a particularly good improvement in labor productivity, a crucial sector if the government is to meet its ambitious targets for the current five-year plan.

As always, most of the statistics report percentage increases, not absolute levels of production, so it is impossible to be sure just how well the economy is doing. Officials do not reveal how they measure these percentages; conceivably, adjustments in the wholesale prices of some items could make the statistics look good even when the absolute volume of production decreased.

The regime has made a major psychological investment in economic success this year. After two mediocre years at the beginning of this five-year plan, 1973 has been declared the "decisive year," and the importance of overfulfilling targets is repeatedly stressed in official propaganda.

Nevertheless, there seems reason to credit the statistics published on Monday, because officials have been relatively frank in the past when things have gone less well.

According to estimates by Western economists, the gross domestic product grew less than 2 percent in the Soviet Union last year. The experts say this was probably the slowest growth rate since Stalin undertook massive, forced industrialization in 1929.

Officials Disappointed

Officials did not disguise their disappointment with the 1972 results. Premier Alexei N. Kosygin chastised managers in several public statements for their failure to make efficient use of available resources. The government had to readjust its targets at the end of 1972, cutting back substantially on planned increases in the standard of living.

The latest statistics show overfulfillment of those reduced targets.

The overall performance of the economy depends largely on the success of the nation's agriculture, and it is still too early in the harvest season to judge how well that will do this year.

The Izvestia statistics show that industrial production grew 7.3 percent during the first seven months of the year over the same period in 1972. The economic plan called for an improvement of just 5.8 percent.

Izvestia reported only a few important branches of industry that fell below their targets—steam generators and oil equipment, for example. The figures showed big increases for the computer industry (20 percent), the automobile industry (14 percent), the chemical industry (12 percent) and others.

Success in the current five-year plan will depend on large increases in labor productivity. The figures claim a 5.7 percent increase in productivity for January to July, or 0.7 percent above target.

Izvestia said four-fifths of the increase in production achieved so far this year was due to improved productivity. By Western standards, the economy is underproductive and officials have often acknowledged the waste of resources.

As always, these statistics indicate nothing about the quality of production, a permanent problem here. For example, the Soviet press has reported in recent days that thousands of pieces of new farm machinery will not work, though this is the season when they are needed most.

Izvestia commented that "the quality of many consumer goods is improving only slowly, in particular clothes and shoes."

Akzo Earnings Surge 49.5%

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Akzo's second-quarter net profit soared 49.5 percent from the restated year-ago period to 74.3 million guilders (about $33.6 million), the firm announced today.

The diversified chemicals company said sales and profits in pharmaceutical products were developing favorably, but results in the coatings sector were under pressure owing to rising raw materials prices.

Results in the first half in the chemical fibers, especially in Europe and the U.S., improved on increased sales and a further recovery of prices, it said.

The chemical specialties and basic chemicals group also showed a satisfactory growth, except for the salt division in the United States, which declined considerably, it added.

Sales Up 16.8%

Second-quarter sales amounted to 2.34 billion guilders, up 16.8 percent from the like 1972 period. Per-share earning jumped 44.8 percent to 3.65 guilders.

Profits for the first half gained 39.1 percent from a year ago to 146.6 million guilders while sales climbed 13.9 percent to 4.64 billion guilders. Per-share net for the half stood at 5.22 guilders, up 34.2 percent.

The per share profit for both periods is on increased share capital of 560 million guilders from 539.8 million.

France Registers July Surplus

(Continued from Page 7)

—the franc has changed very little from early 1970.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the commercial franc has appreciated 1.5 percent. By contrast, the deutsche mark has risen by 23.75 percent and the dollar has declined by 19.5 percent in the same period.

Thus, the currency changes have had little impact on the franc's relative value. The OECD also estimates, based on figures in late May before the most recent revaluation of the deutsche mark, that the average rise in the value of imports to France would be a modest 2.5 percent this year.

However, for the countries whose currencies have depreciated, the cost of imports is soaring—and eating into their overall commercial balance. In Britain, for example, which yesterday reported a widening trade deficit, the average rise in the value of imports during 1973 is estimated at 14.5 percent and in the United States the increase is estimated at 10 percent.

Although France's foreign trade is now growing at an annual rate of 30 percent on an annual basis—about three times faster than the overall economy—industrial production declined during June.

Figures released today put the index, based on 1962 as 100, at 196 in June, down 1.5 percent from May but 8.9 percent above the year-ago month.

Swiss Trade in Deficit

BERN, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Switzerland's trade deficit rose sharply in July to 572.2 million Swiss francs (about $194.6 million) from 293.8 million francs a year ago, the Federal Customs Department said today.

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Africa South (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Algeria (air) ......$	70.00	35.00	20.00
Australia (air) ......$	234.00	117.00	61.50
Austria ......Sch.	1,396.00	698.00	384.00
Baleares (air) ....Ptas	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	742.00
Burma (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Bulgaria (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Cambodia (air) ......$	152.00	76.00	40.00
Canaries (air) ....Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Canada (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Ceylon (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
China (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Congo Kinshasa (air) .$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Czechoslovakia (air) ..$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Denmark (air) ...D.Kr.	416.00	208.00	114.00
Ethiopia (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Finland (air) .....F.M.	278.00	139.00	78.00
France ......Fr.	256.00	128.00	69.00
Germany ......D.M.	194.00	97.00	53.00
Ghana (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Great Britain (air) ...£	21.00	10.50	5.80
Greece (air) ......Dr.	1,808.00	904.00	497.00
Hong-Kong (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Hungary (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
India (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Indonesia (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Iran, Iraq (air) .....$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Iceland (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Ireland (air) ......£	21.00	10.50	5.80
Israel (air) ......$	100.00	50.00	28.00
Italy ......Lire	35,000.00	17,500.00	9,600.00
Japan, Korea (air) ...$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Lebanon (air) ......$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Liberia (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Libya (air) ......$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Luxembourg .....L.Fr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	742.00
Madagascar (air) ....$	152.00	76.00	40.00
Malta (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Malaya (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Morocco (air) ......$	70.00	35.00	20.00
Nepal (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Netherlands .....H.Fl.	194.00	97.00	53.00
New Zealand (air) ....$	234.00	117.00	61.50
Nigeria (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Norway (air) .....N.K.	400.00	200.00	110.00
Pakistan (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Philippines (air) .....$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Persian Gulf (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Poland (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Portugal (air) ....Esc.	1,726.00	863.00	480.00
Romania (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Ruanda (air) ......$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Saudi Arabia (air)....$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Sierra Leone (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	46.00
South America (air) ..$	172.00	86.00	46.00
Spain (air) ......Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Sweden (air) ......S.K.	308.00	154.00	84.00
Switzerland ......S.Fr.	232.00	116.00	64.00
Thailand (air) ......$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	70.00	35.00	20.00
Turkey (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	122.00	61.00	34.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	152.00	76.00	40.00
Vietnam, South (air)..$	152.00	76.00	40.00
Yugoslavia (air) ......$	76.00	38.00	21.00

15-8-73.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12⅞	5½	AAVCsx .20	5	12	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11¾	8⅛	AbrdAf .20a	5	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛ —	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Acme Haml	62	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	3	23	5¼	4⅞	4⅞ —	⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Adam Russl	7	14	3	2⅞	3	
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
19⅛	10¼	Admirlin .50	6	34	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅞	7½	Adobe Corp	17	30	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜ +	¼
5⅞	2⅝	A&EPlast P	5	9	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		2	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Aerosol	11	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞ +	¼
8⅞	4⅛	AffilCap .39t	3	37	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		4	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
10⅞	4⅛	Affil Hsp .20	10	7	6	6	6	
16	4¾	AIC Phir .56t	6	17	5⅛	5	5	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	14	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛ —	¼
11½	6¾	Airpax .45t	6	8	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
22⅝	13⅜	Airwick .16	28	14	21½	21⅛	21¼ +	⅛
58	53½	AlaP pf4.20		z50	53½	53½	53½ —	½
19⅝	13⅛	Alan Wood	6	3	15	15	15 —	⅝
7⅝	4¾	Alaska Airl		55	6⅛	5¾	5¾ —	¼
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldo		3	3	3	3	
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	13	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛ —	½
2⅞	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	12	31	9½	9	9 —	½
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅜
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		4	4⅝	4¼	4¼ —	⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Alleg Cp wt		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅞	6⅝	AlienTR .79t	6	6	10	10	10	
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	1	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¼	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜ —	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	20	6	2½	2½	2½ —	⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	¼
1⅞	¾	Altec Corp		3	13-16	13-16	13-16 —	1-16
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		2	3¼	3¼	3¼ +	¼
54¼	48⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	49	49	49 —	½
12⅞	8⅛	AlumSpc .44	7	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼ —	⅛
6½	2⅝	Arnco Ind	74	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾ +	⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		20	6⅛	6	6	
14	8	AmBillrt .50	4	17	8⅝	8½	8½	
26⅞	14⅞	AmBusP .20	18	23	17	16¾	16¾ —	½
30⅝	24⅞	AFitch 2.74e	8	x35	26	25¼	25¼ —	¾
5	2	AmFitch wt		11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
10⅞	6½	AIsraeli .26e	9	63	9⅛	8⅝	8¾ +	⅜
9	6⅝	AMaizeA .33	7	2	7¼	7	7	
44½	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	6	3	41	40⅝	40⅝ —	⅝
24	5⅞	AmMf I .10e	6	44	8½	7⅝	7⅝ —	½
38¾	31½	A Petrf 1.10	11	7	34¾	34½	34½ —	⅛
14⅝	6½	A Plan 2.30t	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	9⅝	A RIIT 1.13e	12	13	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
2⅛	1½	AmRltyT wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	4⅜	Am Recreat	6	208	5⅞	5½	5⅝ +	⅛
18⅛	6⅜	ASafeE .48t	6	8	8⅝	8¼	8½ —	¼
6¼	3⅜	A Techl .05e	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜ +	¼
26⅞	17¾	AmTrain Sv	14	8	12¼	12	12 —	¼
42	16	AMICCp .04	11	x26	19¼	18⅞	18¼ —	⅜
24½	6¾	Anthony Ind	1	47	8⅝	8	8⅛ —	⅝
2	1	AO Indust	11	2	1½	1½	1½	
4	1¾	Applid Data	23	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	¼
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		26	1⅛	1	1⅛	
22¾	12½	Ariz Col .08e	12	16	18⅛	17½	17¾ —	⅜
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.49		9	10¼	9¾	9¾ —	¼
27⅝	19½	ArkLGs 1.30	6	122	19⅞	19½	19⅝ —	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Armac Ent	7	12	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞ —	¾
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ —	½
10¾	5¾	Arrow Elect	4	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
18⅛	8	Arundel .89t	6	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19¾	8	Asamera O	25	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛ —	⅛
16½	9⅝	AshlOil Can	16	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞ —	¾
12⅛	7⅝	Aspro .40b	5	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛ —	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	AssdFd .05p		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅞	5⅞	AsdMf 2.10e		15	7	7	7	
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	8	6	29¼	29⅛	29⅛ —	⅝
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	7	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
7¾	2¾	AticoMtg wt		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼ —	¼
26⅞	10⅞	AtlCMt 1.33e	8	225	25⅞	24⅞	25 +	1⅛
26¾	11	Austral Oil	15	69	13⅞	13¼	13⅜ +	⅛
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
8¾	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	5	4	6	5⅞	6	
67	41	AutSwit .64e	16	10	50	48⅛	48⅛ —	¾
6	3⅛	AVC Corp	10	4	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9⅞	4	AVEMC .14	8	47	4⅞	4½	4½ —	⅜
20⅞	16½	AVX Ceram	14	3	19	19	19	
		B						
12¾	8⅛	BadgMtr .48	6	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜ —	¼
6⅞	5⅛	BaldSec .31e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
18¾	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		x13	15¼	14⅞	15 —	½
4⅛	1⅛	BangPun wt		15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCtl Lt	11	70	24	23	23⅞ —	⅞
7¾	3	Banner .02e	5	40	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5¾	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅛	3⅞	Barnes Eng		22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞ +	⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	21	11	8	7¾	8	
12⅞	6¼	BarryWr .32	7	16	7½	6¾	6¾ —	⅞
8⅞	3¼	Barth Sp .27	7	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
3½	1¼	Baruch Fosl		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	11	22	3⅝	3¼	3⅝ +	⅜
13⅞	9⅝	BayrkU .81e		17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
4	1½	Bhaviorl RL	7	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	16	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	20¾	BenSM 2.65e	8	17	23¾	23¾	23¾ +	¾
8⅛	2⅝	BensiMg wt		8	3⅞	3¾	3¾ —	⅛
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		48	6¾	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		38	13-16	11-16	11-16	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		19	4⅜	4	4 —	⅜
17	12⅞	Brg B pf1.15		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞ +	⅛
8¾	5¼	BernzOmat	11	3	5½	5½	5½	
8½	5½	Bertea Corp	6	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
18½	6½	Berven .08h	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	9	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
14⅞	5⅞	BevHill Bnc	5	29	6	5⅞	5⅞ —	⅛
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	18	16	19⅞	19½	19½ —	¾
29½	16½	BgBear 1.08	5	6	19	18⅝	18⅝ —	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20½	14½	BinkMf .80a	8	2	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	5	16	15⅞	16 —	¼
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	10	5	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Bissings .60	6	68	8	7½	7½ —	⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	24	3⅝	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
1⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜ +	1-16
24¼	9⅞	Bodin Ap .20	7	12	15¼	14½	14½ —	½
11¼	4½	Bohack Crp		7	4½	4½	4½ —	⅛
12⅛	5¾	Bolt Berank	7	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	13	349	40⅝	37⅞	38	
25¼	7¾	Bowne .20	5	10	8½	8½	8½	
55	25¾	BowVall .10	124	9	31¼	33	33 —	1
26⅞	7⅝	Brad Ragan	10	44	10½	9⅞	10½ +	⅝
50	21⅞	BradfCm Sv	48	2	22⅞	22¼	22¼ —	⅞
21¼	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	45	17⅞	17¼	17⅞ +	⅛
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	5	5	15	15	15 —	⅛
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		5	4½	4½	4½ —	¼
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	16	13½	13¼	13⅛ —	⅜
7⅞	6½	BrATob .19e	2	1	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	8	6	1⅝	1½	1½ —	⅛
5¼	2¾	Brody Seatg	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅜
9⅞	4⅞	BrooksP .16	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅝
4½	2	BrownCo wt		12	3⅛	3	3	
32⅛	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	14	5	21¼	20⅝	20⅞ —	⅝

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 14, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.86
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.95
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.43
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF83.50
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.44
(w) Apollo(Tempus) ass.pr.	SF92.16
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund	$93.76
(w) Asca Corporation	DM12.11
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.63
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SU.S.)	$8.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$6.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF902.80
— (d) Conbar	SF871.00
— (d) Grobar	SF706.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF935.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BIF Growth Fund	$5.29
— (w) BIF Japan Fund	$12.50
— (w) BIF Trust S.A.	$10.60
— (w) BIF Income Fund	$9.33
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$32.82
(w) Browninvest	$20.22
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.32
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.36
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.30
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.71
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF984
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$123.10
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed.	$665.22
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$5.78
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.41
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.16
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$602.63
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF90.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF89.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF154.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF81.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF258.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.79
(w) D.G.C.	$35.39
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.30
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.94
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,615
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$10.79
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.54
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.06
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$50.50
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.32
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.55
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.65
(d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.73
(d) Fiducem	BF1,120
(d) Finance Union	$10.46
(w) First/Fund	$13.12
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	$9.30
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$52.86
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$60.59
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$63.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.48
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,467
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF95.76
(d) Fonditalia	$13.13
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.24
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.74
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.72
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$8.43
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4.633
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.570
(i) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$31.09
(d) ICOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$22.35
(d) Interfix	SF374.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.18
(d) Intertalia	Lire 9,097
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.65
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.38
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$51.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.23
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$32.63
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.01
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (i) Jardine Easter Trust	$77.70
— (i) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.51
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,623
(w) Keyfund	$7.96
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.27
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.28
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£101.00
+(r) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF496.50
+(r) L&B-T Income Fund	SF407.50
(w) Luxfund	$22.40
(r) Marlin Fund	$6.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.32
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.24
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.39
(w) N.A.M.F.	$96.40
(w) Nippon Fund	$36.59
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.83*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.11*
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.33
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,956
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,497
(d) Rentinvest	LF874
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.92
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.28
— (d) Global Fund	$7.03
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$60.30
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.55
SEPRO	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.58
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.01
— (d) Share Realty	$13.95
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.86
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.51
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.29
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.89
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.48
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.32
(w) SMH I	DM96.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,451.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,221.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.32
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$177.06
(w) Star Fund	$7.90
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portolio	SF459.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF94.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF107.39
(r) Talent Global Fund	$11.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$45.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$41.46
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.40
(w) Transpacific Fund	$10.32
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.55
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.61
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£12.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF50.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF87.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF96.50
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF158.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF109.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF86.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF96.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF424.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF242.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.39
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.89
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.53
— (d) Unirenta	DM39.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.04
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.25
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.29
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.89
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.16
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,494.45
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,675.25
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$527.85
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,644.19

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8½-81	95	96	Hill Samuel 8½-86	96¼	97¼	Apco 6-89	67	68
Am.Brands 8-81	96¼	97¼	Iceland 8-87	88¼	89¼	Alusuisse 4½-87	89½	91½
Anglo-Am 7½-87	85¼	86¼	I.C.I. 7½-92	86	87	Amer Can 4¾-88	75	76
Amax 8-76	97	98	I.N.I. 8-87	88½	89½	Am Tob 5¼-88	101	102
Amax 8¾-86	97¼	98¼	Ireland 8¾-89	91½	92½	Ashland 5-88	88½	89½
ASEA 8½-86	95½	96½	I.S.E. 8½-86	93	94	BroadHale 4¾-87	93	94
Ashland 8-87	90¼	91¼	Intl Util 8¾-82	95½	96½	Chevron 5-88	111½	113
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¼	93¼	Kimberley 8½-86	98	99	Chesebg 6½-84	130	132
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	96¾	97¾	Klein Ben 8½-87	94	95	Chrysler 4¾-88	66	67
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	101	Lyons 8½-86	96	97	Chrysler 5-88	72½	74
Barclay 8½-86	97¼	98¼	Metro Est 8½-86	95	96	Cont Tel 5½-88	99	100
Beecham 8½-86	94	95	Monsanto 8½-85	100¾	101¾	Cumminsin 6½-86	95¼	96¼
BICC 7½-87	88½	89½	Mount Isa 8½-86	94	95	Dart Ind 4¾-87	101	102
Borg Warn 8-79	95½	97	Newfoundld 8½-86	97	98	EastKodak 4½-88	146	147
Borregaard 8½-86	97½	98½	Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101	Fedders 5-92	70	71
CN PTT 8-85	97½	98½	NorgKomBk 7½-8	85½	86½	Firestone 5-88	89½	90½
Carlsberg 8½-86	98	99	Ontario 8½-86	95	96	Ford 5-88	92½	93½
Carrier 8-87	91½	92½	Oslo 8½-86	95½	96½	Ford 6-86	98	99
C. Lafarge 8½-86	99	100	Otis Elv 8½-85	100	101	GenElec 4¼-85	103¼	104
C.F.E. 8-87	87	88	OwensCorn 9-86	100½	101½	GenElec 4½-87	99½	100
Com Union	97	98	Pekema 8½-86	96½	97½	Gen Foods 4¾-82	83½	84
Cont Oil 7-80	90¼	91¼	Pennwalt 8-86	90¼	91¼	Gillette 4¾-87	93	94
Conoco 8-36	92¼	93¼	Petronor 8½-86	95	96	Halliburt 4½-87	129½	131
Cont Tel 8½-86	92¼	93¼	PhilMorris 8-78	99¼	100¼	Honeywell 6-86	108½	110
Copen City 8-81	95½	96½	PhilMorris 8½-86	99	100	I.S.E. 5-88	81	82
Copen Coun 7½-87	87¼	88¼	Pitney 8½-86	92½	93½	I.S.E. 6½-89	88	89
Copen Tel 8½-86	95¼	96¼	QuebecHyd 8½-86	97½	98½	J. Logan 4½-83	82	83
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½	Queensld 8½-86	94½	95½	LTV 5-88	48	49
Cul Ham 8-87	93¼	94¼	Ralston 7½-87	88¼	89¼	MarMidland 5-88	94½	96
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½	Rank 8½-86	97½	98½	Mass Mut 6½-87	84½	86
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½	Richardson 8½-85	99½	100½	Miles 4½-93	93	94
Dow Cor 8½-86	97½	98½	S.A.S. 8-88	93	94	Morgan JP 4½-87	123	124
Dupont 7½-78	95	96	Scott 8½-86	99½	100½	Motorola 4½-83	130	132
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½	Shell 8-86	93½	94½	Murphy Oil 5-89	130	132
E.I.B. 7½-84	92	94	Shell 7½-78	89½	90½	Nabisco 5½-88	94½	96
E.I.B. 8½-86	99	100	Sth Africa 8-87	88¼	89¼	Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	97
E.I.B. 7½-93	92½	93½	Sybron 8-87	90½	91½	PanAm 5½-88	46	47
Esso 7½-76	95½	96½	Textron 7½-87	87½	88½	Penney JC 4½-87	116	117
Esso 8-86 Nov	95¾	96¾	Transamer 8½-86	94¼	95¼	Phil Lamp 4½-83	106	112
Escom 8½-86	94	95	Transocean 8-86	92½	93½	R.C.A. 5-88	86	87
FinMtgBk 8½-85	95½	96½	Transocean 8-84	94	95	Revlon 4½-87	102¼	103
Ford 8-81	98	99	Transocean 7½-87	88	89	Revlon 4½-87	94	95
GenMills 8-86	93	94	T.R.W. 8½-86	96½	97½	Reynolds M 5-88	67½	69
GenMot 8½-76	99¼	100¼	Union Oil 7-79	90½	91½	Squibb Intl 4½-87	102	103
GenMot 8½-86	102¼	103¼	Union Oil 7½-87	89¼	90¼	Texaco 4½-88	90	91
Granges 8½-89	94	95	Utah 8-87	90½	91½	UnCarb 4½-82	89½	91
Grolier 8½-86	94	95	Volvo 8-87	91¼	92¼	WarnLam 4½-87	112	114
GTE 8½-86	92½	93½	Wellcome 8½-87	92½	93½			
Guar Roy 8-87	91	92	Will Glyn 8½-87	94	95			
Haas 8-78	95½	96½	**Convertible Bonds**					
Haas 8½-86	99¼	100¼	Addressog 4½-88	61½	63			
Hambros 7½-87	92¼	93¼	Amexco 4¼-87	113½	114½			
Helsinki 8½-86	98	99	Am Mot 6-92	96½	98½			
			Amoco 5½-84	113	114½			

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1969=100)

	Med.	Long	Cnv
Yesterday	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	95.57	89.81	118

N.A.—Not Available.

European Gold Markets

August 14, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	98.25	95.50	— 6.50
Zurich	99.00	95.00	— 6.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	103.80	Closed	— 3.18

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

August 14, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Chg
7 Day Fix	10 1/8	10 3/8	—
One Month	10 15/16	11 1/16	
3 Months	11 1/2	11 5/8	+
6 Months	11 1/2	11 5/8	—
One Year	10 3/4	10 7/8	

ADVERTISEMENT

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER
IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)
GACHSARAN-SHIRAZ TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
CONTRACT DOCUMENTS NO. 2-2-6/GSP/S
SUBSTATIONS

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) intends to invite tenders for complete detailing, furnishing, constructing, testing and energizing (exclusive of power transformer furnishing and commissioning) three substations as *part of the 230 kV transmission system and the "supply only" of additional equipment* for the Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) in Iran.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

1. Kazeroon Substation with six 230 kV and four 66 kV line terminals and required 20 kV shunt reactors.
2. Shiraz Substation with two 230 kV line terminals, two furnished line terminal positions, and provisions for future expansion. Work in the 66 kV area includes furnishing and installing 66 kV breakers and switches in an existing 66 kV substation.
3. Bushehr Substation with two 230 kV line-terminals, two furnished line terminal positions, and provisions for future expansion. 66 kV bus shall provide for five 66 kV line terminals, eight 66 kV open bays and provision for future expansion.

A control house, associated metering, protection and control equipment, and guard house are required for all three substations. The 230 kV buses are breaker-and-a-half arrangement and 66 kV buses are to be main and transfer.

Each tenderer will be required to present a list, with his tender, of substations of similar size which he has successfully completed within the last five years including voltage, MVA ratings, number of breakers and the owner's name.

Contract Documents 2-2-6/GSP/S, Gachsaran-Shiraz Transmission Line Project Substations, are expected to be ready from August 18, 1973. Opening of the tenders is scheduled for November 10, 1973. Copies of the contract documents will be available to prospective bidders without charge at Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khiaban Iran Novin, opposite the main gate of Hotel Intercontinental, Sherkat TAVANIR, Tehran, Iran.

These securities have been placed privately. They are not for sale and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

▶ $75,000,000

General Telephone & Electronics Corporation

▶ 7.75% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

▶ 1,500,000 SHARES

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Mitchum, Jones & Templeton
Incorporated

July 18, 1973

هكذا تحت ١٢١١

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	20½	BwnFB .40b	14	4	21¾	21¼	21¼	
5¾	5	BrwnF pf.40		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅛	23	BTMfg 2.71e	8	15	23¾	23	23¼	+ ¼
5⅞	2¾	Buehler Cp	18	3	4	4	4	
8½	4½	Bulldex .20	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅞	Bundy 1.08a	5	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
20¼	10	Burnslnt .60	11	4	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	5	49	7½	7	7	— ⅜
27¼	16	Butles G Oil	26	166	22½	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	3⅜	Cablcom Gn		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Caglas In A	9	63	11⅜	10	10	— 1⅛
19¾	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	73	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Calcomp		4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24¾	14	Cal PrtCm 1	8	12	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	Calvert Exp	15	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Camcoln .05		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5 1-16	CampChib	14	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+1-16
13⅛	8⅛	Campln .30b	5	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homsld	78	8	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	—1-16
14	12⅛	CdnlntPw 1	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	CdnJvln .20t	441	248	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	14	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	5⅜	Cdn Merrill		4	6 1-16	6	6	—1-16
15⅛	9⅜	Cdn Occidnt	14	26	12½	12½	12½	
58¾	41	Cdn SuprOil	66	10	57	55⅞	57	+ ½
4⅝	2⅜	Canveri Int		3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Canopa Ind	7	1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅞	Capital Res	11	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	CaplIFd .12	9	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Capitol Inds	13	91	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
21½	4⅞	Carassa .20	5	26	6	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
103	79¾	Carnatn .88	26	17	88⅛	88	88⅛	+ ⅜
72½	64½	CaroPL pf 5		250	64¾	64⅛	64⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅛	Carr wt		39	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
9	4	Carrols Dev	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Castleton In	27	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	10	Castlwd Inl	18	18	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Caviltron Cp	26	41	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
4⅛	1⅜	CelluCraft		3	2	2	2	
47⅛	43⅝	CenM pf3.50		260	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	CentSec .09e		15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	9½	Convill Com	3	9	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
6¾	3	Certified Cp	5	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	27	21	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	ChadXlll .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅞	ChampH .02	13	344	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Charlr Med	14	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6	CHBFds .23t	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	3⅜	ChmExp .20	6	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Cherr B .16b	22	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
27¼	22¾	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	2	24⅛	24	24	
11¼	3¾	ChicUnl .57t	6	2	4	4	4	
20¼	9	Child World	19	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	15¾	CICvF 1.50e		6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅝	CIMtgGr wt		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅞	Cinerama		12	1	1	1	
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	10	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	CitznFinl .16	7	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
18¾	15⅝	CltMtg 1.75e	9	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	CK Petrolm	24	2	7	7	7	
9⅜	3½	CL Finl	4	8	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Clark Cons	20	3	2	1⅞	2	
18¾	9¼	Clark Gr .30	7	5	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
10½	5⅜	Clarostat	5	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅞	2	ClaryaCorp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	CMI Corp	78	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
61¾	13	CMI Inv wt		96	19¼	18	18⅛	— 1
12⅝	7½	Coachmn In	5	4	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅜	Codesco .10e	11	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	11	Coll Mat .56	16	14	19⅜	19	19	— ½
4⅝	2	Cohen Hatfd	6	23	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅜	4⅞	Colt Intl	8	26	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
26¾	11⅜	Cole Nat .48	8	78	15½	15½	15½	
33	14⅜	Coleman .44	12	69	19½	18	18	— 1½
12¾	6⅝	ColfTow .15e	4	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
11⅞	2⅝	Col Coml .20	7	54	3⅛	3	3	
12	6⅜	ColonSnd .30	14	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
25¾	15⅞	ColwellC .28	8	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
33¼	25⅜	ColwM 2.97e	8	29	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		9	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅝
44	15	Comb Com	15	30	23⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅞
35⅞	14⅜	Cmbustn Eq	19	17	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
34½	25	Cominco 1	28	10	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¾	CmlMet .60b	6	1	14	14	14	
9	3	Commodor	11	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅛	2¾	ComHlth Cp	13	3	4½	4½	4½	
16⅝	5¼	CbmPsyc Cl	11	17	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
30¼	24¾	Com PS 1.42	7	9	26	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Compac Cp	10	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	Compoln .32	6	4	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	— ¼
3⅞	1⅞	Cmpreh Des	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1¼	CompuDyn	16	7	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
27⅞	17¼	Compugrp	12	29	22¼	21½	21¾	— ⅜
2⅛	2	Comput Eq	12	32	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	1⅜	Comput Inv	6	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16½	9¼	Conche .08e	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab	26	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Condec Crp	22	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3⅞	Connily Con	19	40	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅝	6⅜	Connrx .44a	7	38	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	+ ½
11½	4⅛	Conroy Inc	6	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	Con Oil Gas		14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅞	6¼	Cons Ref .20	7	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7	Consyne Cp	15	13	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cont Tel wt		69	2⅜	2⅛	2½	
16¼	9	Cook Elc .32	10	17	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	14½	Cook Ind	2	17	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
19⅞	14⅜	Cook Pf V 1	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Cop Jar .20a	9	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
14⅞	4⅜	Cordon Intl	14	29	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
21¼	14	Core Labs	14	3	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Cott Corp		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	⅞	CottCorp wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
31¾	18	CoxCbl Com	36	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
6⅜	2¼	Craig Corp	5	3	3	3	3	
8	5	CramrE .21t	9	95	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ½
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	40	6	5⅜	5⅜	
20⅜	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	11	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23¼	17¼	Crompton 1	6	x3	18	18	18	— ⅛
67¼	49½	Cross AT .42	31	3	57⅛	56¾	56¾	— ¾
12½	8⅝	CrowlyM .40	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅞	13½	CwnCP .18t	11	17	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
13	7¾	Crown I .15e	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	15	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CSECorp .40	5	27	13⅛	12½	12¾	— ⅛
14⅞	5½	Cubic Cp .20	9	34	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	6½	CuttorA .22p		45	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅜
17½	11⅛	CW Transpr	4	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¼	1	Data Contrl		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅜	16½	Data Dcumt	8	5	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
5⅞	2¼	Data Prod	11	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	DevgFd .09h	17	30	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅜	DayMin .10e	29	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Daylin wt		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1	DCL Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	11⅞	Dearb Sth.25	9	56	19½	19⅜	19½	
5⅛	2¼	DeJur Amsc	20	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	7	Del Labs	5	277	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅞	DeltaCp Am		27	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
20¼	8¼	Diln Fd .50a	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
57⅛	15⅜	DTalEz .05e	16	40	24⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
21⅞	18½	Depsitr 1.20	7	1	18¼	18¼	18½	— ¼
3⅞	¾	Dero Ind		16	1	⅞	⅞	
5½	2	DeRose Ind	10	4	3½	3	3	
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	24	33	27	26	26	— 1¼
5⅛	2⅜	Defecto Scal		1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
41⅛	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	46	18⅛	16¾	16⅞	— 1½
15⅜	5	DevonA .05e	4	9	7⅜	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	1	25	11	10⅛	11	+ ¾
30⅜	10⅞	DiamM Drll	10	15	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
2½	⅞	Diodes Inc	11	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	11¾	Diversey .52	8	6	14⅜	14½	14½	— ½
1½	⅜	Divrsf In wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	4¾	Dixilyn Cor		1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
52⅞	25½	Dome Petrl	28	46	35¾	35¼	35⅜	— ⅜
22¾	16¼	Domtar .60	13	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Donkeny .26	4	10	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅜	DownyS .15e	3	6	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6½	1⅞	Drew Natl	42	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23¼	18½	DrexU 2.21e		9	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
15¼	6⅜	Driver Harr	4	29	12½	11⅞	12¼	
12¼	5½	DrFair .40b	10	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅜	Duraloy Co		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15½	8½	DurTst .23b	12	76	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	Dynalectn	24	32	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	10	4	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	1¾	Eagle Cloth		4	2	2	2	
29⅝	9	EriScheb .32	14	13	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Earth R .12	19	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
28¼	12	EasonOil .30	12	70	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
10⅛	3	EslnAir .47t	6	9	4⅛	4½	4½	
15⅛	12	Eastn Co .88	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Eastrn Frgt	4	7	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	Eckmar Cp	11	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20	11½	Ecodyne	22	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
21⅛	8½	Edgingtn O	6	15	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
12¼	4	Ehmos .13	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Edo Corp	4	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	13	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	7⅜	EhrnhPh .20	6	12	9	8⅞	9	
6⅜	3⅛	Elco Corp	8	24	4⅜	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Elcor Chm	17	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
8½	5⅜	El Hage .23r	7	2	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	
17⅜	10¼	Electrog .80	5	5	10½	10¼	10¼	
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assist	12	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅞	5⅜	Elecirn Eng	8	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .35t	7	47	4	4	4	
16	6¾	El Tronics	8	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	Empress Inl	4	14	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
11¼	8¼	EpkoSh .64a	6	7	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
4⅞	1⅛	EquityNat		46	2	2	2	
7⅜	4½	Ernst A .10r	4	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅜	2	Erp Ind		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Espey Mfg		12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅛	2⅜	Essex Chem	6	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17¼	6⅛	Etz Lav .0e	8	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	57	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17¼	7⅜	EvanAr .10b	9	5	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
15¼	13	Excellnv Co	17	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
20½	12⅜	Execuln .24	16	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅜	3	Fab Ind	7	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅜	6¾	FabrCe .03e	8	19	9¼	9½	9½	— ⅜
8⅛	2⅝	FairTex Mil	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .07r	5	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Fdrmt Chm	62	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5¼	Falcon Sbd	12	2	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	14	17	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Fanny Frm		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5½	Fash Fa .321	9	19	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
3	1⅜	Fed Resrces		24	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅞	FedMrt .43a	5	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	9	5	10	10	10	
12½	5⅝	Felsway .32	4	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		1	5	5	5	
44⅜	25⅛	FidelG 3.15e	7	43	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	4⅜	FidelcGr wt		16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
13⅝	8½	Film Cp .06	7	1	11⅜	11	11⅜	
5⅜	2⅛	Filmways		2	3	2⅞	3	
23⅝	6⅛	FlitDyn .01e	6	7	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼
31½	11¼	FinSanB .20	4	5	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	FinGen .24b	6	17	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Fst Denv wt		5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Fst Hartfrd	15	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅞	Fst Rlty Inv		15	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25	11½	FstS&LS .40	4	9	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
20¾	10¾	Fstmark .20	7	11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	8	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5¾	2½	Flagglnd .12	5	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	7	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12½	7½	Flavrind .30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅞	Flight Safty	12	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		20	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¼	Fla Rock In	6	10	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
17	10⅜	FlowerA .24	8	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
37¼	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	12	4	21½	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	8¼	FlyTiger wt		32	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Forest C .17	12	25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10	3	ForestL .09t		9	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	9¾	FoxStaP .28	9	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
10⅞	8	FPA Corp	6	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	FrankRl .76	11	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	10	9	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
11¾	4⅞	Frier Ind	5	1	5½	5½	5½	
25½	12	Frigitronic	29	78	15⅜	13½	13⅝	— 1½
8⅞	5⅜	Frontier Air	5	23	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	FrontAir wt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅜	6¾	Gabriel .43t	7	8	9⅛	9½	9½	— ¼
16	8¼	Garan .26a	6	16	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
8⅝	4¾	Garber AL	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14¾	7¼	Garcia Corp	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
12⅞	6⅛	Garlnd .30e	9	28	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
12⅜	4⅜	Gaynor Staf	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	6⅞	Gearhart .24	8	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Gen Builders	27	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37¼	14⅜	G Cinma .40	10	7	20	19½	19½	— ½
7	3⅜	GenEduc Sv	4	5	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	G Empl .04e	7	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	G Housewar	4	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
9¾	6	Gen Interior		27	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	Genge Inc	7	8	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
23	6½	Geon Ind	10	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
22½	11⅜	Giant F .50a	5	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	GlantYel .40	12	95	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+1-16
2⅜	⅜	Gilbert Cos		6	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Glading .13t	7	9	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Glasrock Pr		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	5½	Gln Ger .20r	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅜	8½	GlenDis .42t	12	9	9½	9½	9½	
7½	5⅛	Globelnd .40	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	Gloucstr En	8	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Glover Inc	5	2	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Gldblatt .36	5	10	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	13	18	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	3⅜	Gold W Mob	11	7	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
16	4	GoodLS .10e	4	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	4½	Goodrich wt		9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
23¾	16	Gorm R .90	8	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		261	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
10	8⅛	Gould T .81e	10	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	27	Grainger .27	30	17	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	2¼	Granite Mgt		31	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11	5½	GrasVa .16e	12	21	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅛	GrayMf .84t	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	GreatAm In		8	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	37	46	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅜	6⅛	GtLkCh .05e	11	77	8⅝	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅞	GtLakR .10r	13	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅜	GtScotS .39t	6	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
25½	4⅜	Greenct .92t	5	37	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	10⅜	GREIT 1.20	9	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
6¼	3	GryhdC .20e	5	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	17⅜	GRI Cp .06	18	9	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
15⅜	13	Griesd 1.15e		4	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
18⅜	12¼	GrossTic .90	7	4	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Grow C .32b	8	1	7	7	7	
4⅞	2½	Gruen Ind	15	3	3	3	3	
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	2⅜	GTI Corp	15	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	GuardMt wt		17	4⅛	3⅜	4	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	GuardCh .40	8	13	8	8	8	— ⅛
10¼	5⅜	Gullfrd Mlls	5	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	GlfMR 2.11e	9	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	GulfMRt wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	31⅜	Glf Can .60a	21	6	36⅜	36	36	
20½	15⅜	Glf SM 2.29e	7	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	8	24¼	24	24	— ⅜

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	5⅜	Hallcft Hom	22	4	4	4	4	
10½	7⅜	HallsMot .40	5	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
10⅜	6⅛	HamlIC .22e	8	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Hampsh .2?t	4	9	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
10	4½	Hamptin .32	6	17	5⅛	5	5	—
9⅞	4	Hanvr Plan	17	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8½	HanvrSh .55	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
35	22⅜	Harland .15	28	10	25⅜	25½	25½	— ½
15¾	9¼	Hart Alf .40	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	2⅜	Harlfld Zdy	3	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	38	117	30¼	29½	29¾	
5¼	1⅜	Harvey Grp	37	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	8	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Hasting .20a	7	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4¾	1⅞	HaydnS .05p	83	5	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
11⅛	4¼	Health Chm	7	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Heinick Inst	13	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅛	11¼	Heltm 1.34e	7	18	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	6⅜	HeritJo .24a	11	22	13¼	13	13⅛	
10	6½	HiShear Cp	34	11	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3	Hillhaven	8	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Hiptronics	8	17	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	22	22	2⅛	1⅞	2	
47⅛	35⅛	HomeOA .50	37	6	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Horn Hardrt		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20⅜	9¼	Hoskins 1	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
22⅝	17⅜	HospM 2.08e	8	3	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	HospMtg wt		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25¼	15¾	Hotel I 2.10e	8	22	19¾	19	19	— ⅞
18⅛	6⅛	House Ron	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅜	House VI .32	8	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
39⅞	20⅜	Houst Oil M	26	235	37½	35½	35½	— ½
1⅜	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	29	3	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19½	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
8⅞	3	HuntHlt .42t	4	11	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
25½	18⅜	HuskyOil .15	17	183	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	4	Hycel Inc		11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅞	HygFd 1.23t	7	10	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅜

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	7½	ICH Corp		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22¾	17¾	ICM R 1.80e	10	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
8½	4⅜	IMC Magnet	5	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Imoco Gate	7	1	4	4	4	
7⅜	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
49⅜	35¼	Imp Oil .60	31	156	41⅜	40¼	40¼	— 1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	3⅜	IntegRe .19t	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Intrmedco	50	10	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅜
7¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		15	11-16	11-16	11-16	
13⅜	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6¼	3	InFuneral S	6	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅜	IntGenln .70	6	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	14	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	2	Int Stretch		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
59¾	19½	IntSyst .06h	23	z10700	52¼	45⅞	45½	— 6⅛
8⅛	2½	Interphoto		4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	11¼	Interway Cp	5	15	11¼	11	11	— ¼
6⅛	2½	Investm Fla	5	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
36¾	21⅞	InDiv A 1.80	6	x21	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5⅜	InvDivB .45	6	x4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
8⅛	3⅜	Inv Fund A		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	
16⅞	12	InvRIT 1.40e	12	8	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	16	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
20½	14⅜	Ionics Inc	29	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	3⅜	Irvin Indust	7	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8	6	ISC Ind .30	7	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
		Israel Devel		8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	6	14	5	4⅜	4⅞	— ¼
2⅛	1	ITI Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
14⅜	5¼	Jamswy .16t	4	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
10	5½	Jeannette	8	18	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅜
24¾	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	5	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	11	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅜	7⅜	Jewelcor	8	36	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
37⅜	18¼	John Pd .16	30	8	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
5⅞	3	JS Industris	16	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅜	K Tel Intl	8	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	113	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Kalvex Inc	9	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅜	KaneMill wt		94	7⅛	6	6⅜	+ ½
34⅛	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		82	13⅛	12½	12½	
5¼	2½	Kavanau		4	2½	2⅛	2½	
14⅜	8¼	Kay Corp	16	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	KenwinS .32	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Ketchum Co		5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Kewanee .48	8	24	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
7	3	Koy Co .20	5	6	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
2 15-16	1⅛	Kllemb .15e	10	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
12¾	4½	Killearn Pr	4	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		40	1	15-16	1	
14¼	6½	Kingslip .12	6	x3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
27½	15	Kirbyind .44	5	1	17	17	17	
10⅞	4	Kit Mfg	11	1	5	5	5	
18¼	6½	Kleinerts		4	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
10½	7⅛	Kliklok .50	7	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	11⅜	Knicker Tov	9	54	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	6⅜	Knott H .15p		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21¾	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	500	8	7½	8	+ ½

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅞	8¼	Lafay Radio	6	14	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼
4⅛	2½	LAiglon App	38	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Lake Shore	137	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12¾	5½	LaMaur .36	6	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Lane W .24t	5	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	LaPointe .20	4	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	LaTour Bck		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	1¾	Lndmrk Ld	4	17	2⅜	2½	2½	— ½
16⅜	10⅜	LarwR 1.24e	9	18	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅜	LarwinR wt		22	15-16	¾	¾	
38	11¾	LCA Cp .11e	7	5	13½	13½	13½	
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
14	5	LeGran .16	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
20	9¾	Lea Ronl .24	11	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	3¾	Leader Intl		37	4	3¾	4	
8½	3¾	Leadr Hous	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5½	1⅜	Leasc Cp wt		45	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
17¾	9⅛	Leath Co .50	5	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25	12⅜	Lee Entr .30	9	13	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
7⅛	4¼	Lee Natl	19	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20½	8	Leigh Pr .40	5	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	4	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
55½	35¼	LernerSt .96	6	71	37½	36⅞	37	— ¼
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		716	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
18⅜	8¼	LesFay .32b	6	14	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
13⅛	7⅜	LewisBF .20	7	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	Liberty Fab		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Lincoln Am	25	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	6	17	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Lodge S .05e	29	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19¼	5⅜	LoewThe wt		48	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Logistic Ind	7	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
26½	21⅜	LouisCe 1.08	6	104	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
4	2⅜	LTVCorp wt		9	3	3	3	
10⅜	2	Luby Corp		13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅜	Macro Chat		2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
1⅜	½	Mallry Ran		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¾	3⅜	Mangel Strs	17	13	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	7⅜	Marinduqe	13	43	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
10¾	4¾	Mark Contrl		2	6	6	6	
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
13½	6½	Masland .40	8	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
22¼	7	Masnelln .30	6	2	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅜
13⅛	8⅜	MaterR .10e	12	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	4⅜	MaulBro .20	9	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
10½	4⅜	McCro wt n		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16½	5	McCull Oil		471	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13¼	McDonh .40	5	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	2⅜	McKeon Cn	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	1¼	MDC Corp		3	2	2	2	
15⅛	10⅜	Means FW 1	7	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅜	Medalst .32	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	3⅜	Medco Jwly	4	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13	4⅜	Medenco .08	9	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
43½	31¾	MediaGn .34	13	5	36¼	35¾	35⅞	— ¼
7⅜	1½	Mego Intl In		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Metrocare	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3	Mich Genl	3	6	3	3	3	
17⅜	10	Midld C .30b	4	8	10⅜	10½	10½	
15	9⅜	MidRub .22e	8	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19	8⅛	MidFinl .36b	7	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
25⅞	13⅜	Migo Elect	9	103	18¼	16⅜	17	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅜	Miller H	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
12¾	2⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	18⅜	Mll Roy .20e	13	5	21	21	21	
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	33	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
6¾	2⅛	MoKanTx ct		8	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
41¾	16½	Mitchell En	15	43	19⅛	18½	19⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Mits Corp	10	27	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	2⅛	MoAmCo Cp	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	4¼	Mlybdan wt		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Moog Inc	8	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6½	3½	Morton S .32	9	2	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4	MottSup .41t	7	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Mouldings		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅜	Mov Star .40	5	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	8⅜	MPB Cp .40	5	9	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2	MPO Video		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	15	6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅜	MultiA .04h	13	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	7	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Nat Atlalts	22	33	4⅜	4½	4½	
2⅜	1	NatBellas H		30	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		34	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Nat Gn wt n		35	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	10	19	2½	2½	2½	
16⅝	4	NKinney Cp	4	150	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
22½	7¾	NMedEn .10	6	116	9½	8⅜	9½	+ ¾
24¾	9	Nat Paragn	9	34	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
11	6½	NatSpln .05e	6	6	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
10	6⅜	NatinwH .20	6	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	Nelsner .10p	8	15	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
6½	2⅞	NellDon .35t	45	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	4¼	NelsonL .50t	25	21	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Neonex .05	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅜	Nestle LeM	9	4	1½	1½	1½	
12⅜	9⅜	Newcor .60	10	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
52	25⅜	NEng Nuclr	27	44	47⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— 1⅞
1½	⅜	Newldria M	16	13	1⅛	1	1	
24⅛	13⅜	NMaxA .84t	39	22	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
4	1⅜	Newpark Rs	10	7	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
18½	7⅛	N Proc .35e	16	31	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	18⅜	NJBPI 2.27e	8	7	19¾	19½	19¾	
12¼	4¼	Noel Indust	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¾	22⅜	Norf So Ry	196	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Nortek Inc	11	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1	NorAm Dev		1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15¼	7⅜	NorAm Roy	29	57	12	11¾	11¾	+ ½
8⅜	5⅜	NorCdn Olls	20	13	7 3-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	— ¼
60¾	52¼	N IPS pf4.25		z280	52	51	51	— 1¼
29⅜	16⅞	NNGMob wt		14	18⅛	17½	17⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	4	Nuclear Dat		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
26⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	31	10	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4½	OEA Inc	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
42¼	17	Offshore Co	10	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
25½	15⅜	OKC Cp .80a	5	11	17	16⅛	16⅜	
7¼	3¼	Olla Ind	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
42¾	16¾	OhanCp .30e	7	10	20⅞	20¾	20⅜	— ⅛
77	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	10	z2250	79⅛	76¼	78½	+ 2½
28⅜	7¾	OpenRd Ind	5	26	11⅜	11	11	— ¾
7	2½	Originala	31	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
19⅜	8½	OriolHo .10h	5	16	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Ormand Ind	37	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	OSullivn .50	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21	9	Outdr Sprt 1	8	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅜	OverhDr .32	9	10	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Elec		7	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅜	4	Ozark Airlin	13	78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅜	⅝	P&F Indust		7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Pac Cst Prp	4	10	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	19⅞	PGE6pf 1.50		11	20⅛	20	20	
20	17⅛	PGE pf 1.37		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅞	15⅜	PGE5pf 1.25		3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	15½	PGRd pf1.25		9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	16	PG pfA 1.25		5	16	16	16	
15⅜	13½	PG 4.32pf1.09		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
31¾	29½	PG 9.22pf2.32		2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
28	26¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30	27¾	PGE 9pf2.25		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
27⅜	25⅜	PGE 8pf 2		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	P Holdg .34	8	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
104½	98	PacLt pf7.64		z150	98	98	98	— 1
16⅛	13⅜	PNwTel 1.04	9	11	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		33	1-16	1-16	1-16	
68½	62	Pac PL pf 5		z25	63	63	63	+ 1
19	8	PacSv L .28	3	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅞	Pall Corp	17	7	15⅛	15	15	
9	3⅛	PalomF .10e	4	11	4	4	4	
18⅛	14⅜	PaloM 1.70e	8	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Pantasote	31	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Park Ch .36	7	2	6	5⅞	6	
8	5	Park El .26t	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅜	4	Parkwy Dis	8	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .33e	19	3	28	27⅜	27⅜	
6	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	14	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅛	Patagoni Cp	10	4	16½	16½	16½	
12⅜	6⅛	PatoCG .20e	8	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2	1	PeaseEll wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	10	Peel Elder		3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11⅜	10⅛	Peerl T .20a	16	8	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Pemcor Inc	8	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1½	Penn Dix wt		3	1⅜	1½	1½	
13⅜	11¾	PenRlE 1.10	9	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	Penlron Ind	20	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	
12⅜	7⅜	PepCom .40	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	16	PEPI Inc	11	5	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	22	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Permaner	17	12	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Pertec Corp	10	2	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Phil LD .52r	6	74	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2	Phoenix Stl		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Pic n Pay St	11	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9½	3⅜	Piedfrd .24	4	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	11	30	9	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	6	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
61⅜	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	12	47¾	45½	45½	— 2¼
7⅛	6¼	PitWVT .57e	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	33⅛	Pittway .60b	14	4	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	15	79	11⅜	10¾	11½	+ ⅜
36⅛	17¾	Planirnics	13	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	4	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
26½	19½	PNBM 2.13e	8	24	19⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	PNB MR wt		10	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	2⅜	Pneumo Dy		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
5½	2⅛	Polaron Pd		1	3	3	3	
15	8½	Polychr .65t	6	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	3⅜	Potter Inst		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Prairie Oil	24	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	12⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	7	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
37⅜	30	PratL pt2.25		2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ½
5⅜	2⅜	Pratt Rd .20	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	4⅞	Prel Corp	3	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	16⅜	PrenHall .84	12	21	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
13⅞	3⅜	Presley Cos	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅜	Preston .56	8	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
16⅜	6⅛	Prime Equit	8	11	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
24⅜	15⅜	Proler Intl 1	6	10	17¾	17	17⅛	— ¾
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3⅜	2¼	PrdRIE .24e	27	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	14	38	15¾	15⅛	15½	+ ½
3⅜	1⅛	Prud Fund		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
17¼	5¼	PSA Inc wt		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Pulte Hmes	4	12	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	PuntaGrd 1s	5	6	6½	6¼	6¼	
19¼	10	PutnamS .40	6	11	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅜
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	17	2	16⅛	16	16	— ¼

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11½	11	Ranchrs Ex	26	16	13	12¾	13	
37¼	23⅜	RangrO Can	91	9	31½	31¼	31¼	
6⅜	3⅜	RapdAm wt		9	5	5	5	
7	4⅛	Ratn Pack		22	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅜	4⅜	RB Indust	7	1	5	5	5	
5½	3	Reading Ind		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	RltInT 1.46a	11	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
23½	18⅜	Rlt RT 2.14e	8	12	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
27⅞	15⅜	Recrion Crp	5	13	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
3¼	1½	Reeves Telc	8	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17¼	7⅜	RefrigTr .72	7	26	10⅛	9½	10	— ⅜
9½	7	RelliFd .78e		5	8½	8½	8½	— ½
51½	47	RelIF pf4.38		1	47	47	47	
12	10	Rem Ar .80	7	x12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5⅛	5	RepHous .08	4	1	5	5	5	
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		11	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	7	6	31	30¾	30¾	
68¾	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	45	29	62¼	60⅛	60⅛	— 1¾
11¾	5⅜	Reserve OG	15	148	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Resistfix .30	16	3	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅞	Rearlslntl A	11	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Rest Assoc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	2⅜	Rex Nor .14t		9	2	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
9¼	4½	RH Med Svc	5	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅜	Ribiet Prod	4	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6½	2	Richton .15e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	6½	RicoArg Mn		4	8	7¾	8	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		15	11-16	⅝	⅝	
20⅜	7⅜	Riley Co	14	6	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
30¼	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	12	7	29	28½	28½	— 1¼
18⅞	8⅛	RisdonM .36	5	29	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	RittFinB .24	8	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅜	5½	Robino Lad	3	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32½	15⅜	Robintech	20	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	
6⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	15⅜	Rogers Corp	21	2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
13¼	5¼	Rollins Intl	8	34	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅜
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	6	1	2	2	2	
4	2½	Rosenau Br		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
10¼	4	Rossmor Cp	4	16	5¼	5	5⅛	
4⅞	1	Rossmor wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	16⅜	Rowan .14	16	29	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	Rowind Inc		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	Royal Amer	64	2	9	9	9	
6	3	RoyBch Col	8	15	3½	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅜	RPS Prod		2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Rusco Ind	18	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	2⅜	Russeks Inc	5	45	5	5	5	
15½	9¼	Russl Cp .40	4	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
29¾	13½	RyanHo .10e	15	24	20½	20	20	— ¼
31⅞	18½	Rydr Sys wt		3	25	25	25	— 1
7⅜	2⅜	Ryersn Hay		1	3	3	3	— ⅛

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅜	27⅜	SabRoy .44b	21	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
5½	2¼	SaltranSy A	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	15	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅛	Sambo Rest	25	88	20⅛	19¼	19¾	— ⅞
8	5¼	S Carlo .85r	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
119	110	SDgo pf9.84		1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ 1¼
86	99½	SDgo pf7.80		3	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
48	34⅛	San JW 2.06	8	8	37½	35⅜	36⅝	— 1½
7¼	2⅞	Sanitas .12	16	71	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Sargent Ind		7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Saturn Airw	5	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Saundr L .20	5	8	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
7	3¼	Savoy Ind		34	4	3⅞	4	
9⅞	6½	Schick Inc	3	15	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
15⅜	6¼	Scient Atlan	11	2	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10	8	Scope Ind	20	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	1⅜	Scottex Cp		2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	11⅜	ScottyHo .05	24	8	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	ScrivBog .32	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅜	Scurry Rain	95	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
9	6⅞	SbdAlMil .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32	10¼	Sea Contain	8	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
9⅞	6⅜	Searsind .44	7	3	8⅜	8½	8½	
15⅛	7⅞	Sec Mt 1.28e	8	18	9	9	9	
2⅜	½	SecMt In wt		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	40	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Seliam Asso	4	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅜	8¾	Sellg Ltz .40	4	6	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
23½	8¼	Semtec .48t	10	7	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
14¾	4½	Service Cp I	5	93	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
14⅛	8	Servoir .10r	8	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8⅜	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
24½	9⅜	Shawin .27h	8	18	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	5	SheltrR .05e	5	7	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	5	5	7¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
21⅛	8¼	Shnandh Oil	18	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	14⅞	Shn O pf1.25		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35	12⅜	Sherwd Med	10	15	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Shopwil .26e	11	5	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	Showbt .40a	6	1	13	13	13	
17	4	ShulmTr En	13	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	SierPac .12	3	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	17	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	5	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18¾	6¼	SikesCp .20	10	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
5	3⅛	Simc St .22b	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	6⅞	Simkins .50	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Simpixl .37t	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	11½	Simplex Wir		10	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	SMDInd .28t	5	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11¼	3	Solitron .06	39	19	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	7⅜	Sonder Brdc	7	8	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
9¼	6¼	Soro Paper	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
38½	10⅜	Soundsn .40	7	128	19	17⅛	17⅞	— 1½
25⅜	18¼	SCEO pf1.56		z2200	20⅜	18½	20⅜	+ 2½
20⅞	18½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
22¼	17	SC 5.2pf 1.30		1	17	17	17	
15⅜	13¼	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15½	13¼	SC 4.2pf 1.06		5	14	14	14	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅞	Sou Real Ut	17	9	5	5	5	
67¼	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	36	31	64½	63	63⅜	+ ⅜
24½	8	Specity Rest	6	17	10¼	10	10	— ½
10	6⅜	Spectra .24	5	2	8	8	8	
8½	4¼	Spelzmn Ind	3	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
12⅞	7¾	Splentex .68	4	12	8½	8¼	8½	
18	12¾	StdAllian .60	5	1	13	13	13	— ¼
4⅜	2½	Std Containr	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Std Dredge		6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
25¼	7¾	StdMolA .42	6	11	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— 1
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
23½	20⅜	Std Prod	5	10	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ½
24	13½	StThoms .36	7	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
7	4⅜	StanlyA .40t	54	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅜
10⅜	8	StarSmk .60	5	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	StateSL .10h	5	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24⅜	10⅞	Statham Ins	12	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Stelmer Inc	9	3	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ¼
12⅛	5⅜	Steiber Ind	10	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅜	16⅞	Stepn Ch .28	11	4	18½	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	9	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	SterlPro .28t	6	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	8	32	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
20⅛	13½	StopShop .90	6	2	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Straitn Grp	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	3⅜	Struth Wells	16	2	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	SunCityl .25	8	22	7¼	6⅛	6⅛	— 1⅛
22	15⅞	Sun Elec .40	14	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
9¼	4⅜	Sunair .12e	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅛	SupFdSv .20	5	32	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
3 5-16	2	Superer .10e	6	1	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Sup Ind Intl	6	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
38⅜	16⅜	Superscop	9	384	35⅛	32⅜	33	— 2
9	3⅜	Susquhana		15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	8	2	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
107	46¼	Syntex .40	34	496	104½	98⅛	99¼	— 3⅜
8⅜	2½	System Eng	16	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅛	11¾	Tasty B .88a	8	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	5⅞	Techcl Oper	9	3	7½	7½	7½	
3	1⅜	Techcl Tape	7	19	1⅜	1½	1½	
19¼	6	Tchnicolor	6	51	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Technitrol	17	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅞	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	6	9	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
3⅛	⅜	Telex Cp wt		12	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
8	3½	Tenneco wt		258	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	— ½
2⅜	1	Tenney Eng		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Tensor Cp	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	25	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25⅜	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		36	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅜
8	3⅜	Texasinl Co	16	20	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅜	Texstar	4	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Thrfimrt .05	12	5	8	7⅜	7⅜	
14¼	4⅛	Tidwell .30	5	18	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Titmus Opt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅜	6½	Tokheim .35	8	10	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	3⅜	Tolchin Inst	6	14	4⅜	4	4	
109	101½	TolEd pf8.32		z10	102½	102½	102½	+ 1
58	52¼	TolEd pf4.25		z25	52	52	52	— ¼
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	9	13	9⅛	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	22	7⅞	7 13-16	7⅞	+1-16
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	7	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	TranLux .35	18	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	4⅛	TWA wt		236	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Treadw .31t	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5	TriStMtr .12	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	8	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Tuftco Corp	6	27	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	18	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
12¼	5⅜	TwinFair In	6	16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	8	34	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅜	1⅜	UIP Corp	7	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	10¾	UnInvest .60	4	22	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
27½	19⅛	UnaTr 2.38e	8	26	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	2 3-16	UnAsb In wt		7	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛	+1-16
2⅜	1	UnBrand wt		19	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
12⅞	5¾	Un Dollar St	4	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	7	8	2	2	2	
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1½	5-16	UnNatCo wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
1¼	⅛	Un Nat wt n		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		32	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dy .60a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅜	25⅛	USBnT 2.19e	16	4	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
19⅛	6¼	US Filter	11	55	10⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21¾	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
2⅜	1	USLsg R wt		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅜	2	USNat Rsrc	5	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅞	4⅜	US Radium	6	14	5½	5⅜	5½	
12¼	6½	US Reductn	6	17	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	USRubR .54	8	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
29½	14⅜	Unitek Corp	12	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
31	16½	Unity Buy S	15	14	20	20	20	— ¼
5	2⅛	UnivClg .05r	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Un Cont .04t		10	1⅜	1½	1½	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	79	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Univ Sav .26	4	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	11⅛	UrisBldg wt		9	12	11½	12	+ ½
8⅜	3⅛	URS Systms	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	4	UVInd wt		45	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3⅛	Val DOr Ind	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	8	ValleSt .95t	9	15	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Valley Mtal	37	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
24⅛	9½	Valmac .43b	3	339	20¼	18⅛	18⅜	— 2⅜
6½	3⅞	Valspar .24	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅜	ValueLin D		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	VanDorn .28	8	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Varo Inc	7	25	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	9	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	9	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1½	Vertipil Inc	11	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

W

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	6¼	Wainoco Oil	17	12	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	Viewlex		16	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
14⅛	6	Viking Genl	1	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	53	26	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
17¼	5⅞	Vintage Ent	4	10	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	6	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Vulc Cp .10	12	4	4	4	4	
5⅜	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	6	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼	WabMag .10	11	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	2	8	8	8	
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	6¼	Wainoco Oil	17	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22¼	10½	WardCR Dg	20	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8½	3	Wards .10p	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
37	18⅜	WasPstB .40	8	716	20½	19½	20	— ¼
15	12⅜	WasRIT 1.04	13	5	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Welman Co	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	3⅜	Weld Tu Am	15	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
27¼	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	20	50	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
22¼	10½	WestChP .72	9	9	11	10½	10½	— ½
3⅜	1⅜	Westats Pil		46	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅜	13⅜	Westn Finl	5	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅜	⅜	Wstrn Orbis		18	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	5⅜	Westran Ind	7	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	6	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	¾	Whittakr wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅜	2¼	Willcx Gibb	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	7⅜	Wmhous .20	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	16	19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2⅜	WilsonPh .12	25	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10¼	7¼	Winkimn .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Winston Mll	5	10	4	4	4	
16	4	WolfHB .24	7	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
9⅜	6¼	Wolv Ind .32	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13	4⅜	Woodmoor	4	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1 15-16	Wool Lt 1.0e	11	1	2	2	2	
12⅞	6¼	Worces Cont	7	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	9	Work Wr .60	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7	Wrather Cp	67	24	9⅛	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	13-16	Wright Har		52	1 1-16	1	1	
10⅛	3½	WTC Air .10	9	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Wyl Labs	8	10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	7	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	WymBan .40	7	8	10¼	10	10	

Y

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	11¼	Yates Ind	8	47	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜

Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	3⅜	ZimHom .34	12	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Tokyo Exchange

August 14, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	359	Matsu El Wks	792
Canon Camera	265	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	237
Dai Nip. Print	357	Mitsubi Corp	488
Fuji Bank	561	Mitsui Co	564
Fuji Photo	328	Mitsukoshi	632
Hitachi	260	Nippon Elec.	211
Honda Motor	766	Sharp	249
C. Itoh	675	Shiseido	1.160
Japan Air Lines	2.440	Sony Corp	4,710
Kansai El P	940	Sumitomo Bk	590
Kao Soap	370	Taisho Marine	585
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda Chem.	245
Komatsu	310	Teijin	284
Kubota I Wks	405	Tokyo Marine	615
Matsu E. Ind.	670	Toray	273
		Toyota Motor	760

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	71.40
Albert Heijn	126.50
Algembank	327
Amrobank	74.00
A'dam	228
Fokker	32.70
Heineken	279.50
H.V.A.	92.50
Holland-Am.	193
Hoogovens	71.40
K.L.M.	99.20
Philips new	47.10
Robeco	230
Rolinco	157
Royal Dutch	112.50
Unilever	122.40
Van Ommer.	382
Ver.Mach	171

Brussels

Arbed	4,705
Brux.Lamb.	2,890
Cock-Ougree	1,249
Electrobel	6,925
GB Enterpr.	2,853
Hoboken	5,030
Pétrofina	7,630
Ph.Gevaert	1,400
Soc.Générale	3,085
Solvay	2,840
Un.Minière	1,765

Frankfurt

AEG	97.50
BASF	132
Bayer	112.80
Commerzbk	175.50
Cont.Gummi	86
Daimler-Benz	347
Demag	144
DeutBank	245
DresdeBank	184
Geis Aktien	101.50
Hoesch	50.70
Karstadt	343
Kaufhof	226.50
KHD	87
Lufthansa	59.50
Mannesmann	167.50
Metallgesell.	219
Neckermann	112
Rheinstahl	107.80
RWE new	120
Schering	420
Siemens	237.50
Thyssen	60
Veba	119
Volkswagen	129

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.80
Anglo-Amin	32.00
BarclayBank	3.60
BeechamGr	2.69
BICC	1.36
Boots	2.75
Bowater	1.56
Brit.mTob	2.62
Brit.Oxyg	0.48½
Brit.Pet	5.10
BLMC	0.27¼
Burmah	4.30
Cadbury Schw	0.59½
Chartered	2.00
Courtaulds	1.31½
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.74
Decca Rec	3.16
Distillers	1.52½
Dunlop	0.90
El Musi Ind	1.53
FreeStGed	9.60
GEC	1.41
GKN	3.12
GlaxoGr	3.47
GfUni-St(A)	2.31
Guinness	1.42
Hawker-Sidd	3.52
Hudson-Bay	8.80
ImpChem	2.47
Imps	0.93½
Mar&Spen	2.61
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.08
RandMines	2.40
Rank Org (A)	4.20
RoyalDutch	£20⅝
R.T.Z.	2.41
Shell	2.99
Thorn (A)	3.96
Tube Invest	3.92
Union Cor	3.30
Vickers	1.44
War L3½	31.50
West Deep	7.15
West Drief	£15⅞
West Hold	£16⅜
West Min	1.34
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.74½

Paris

AirLiquide	290.30
Alimentaire	176
BSN	1,338
Carrefour	3,881
Clm.Lafarge	226.80
Citroën	77.50
Cie.Bancaire	605
CFP	223
CGE	465
Ferodo	516
GerDanone	334.50
L'Oréal	2,595
Mach.Bull	61.20
Michelin	1,777
Moet Henn	1,216
Moulinex	5,380
Nickel	76.90
Paribas	215
PUK	138
Penarroya	61
Perrier	331.90
Peugeot	458
Rh.Poulenc	166.50
St.Gobain	186.60
Suez	347.80
Télémécaniqu	990
Thomson	251
Usinor	111.80
Wendel	33

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,055
B.Boveri	915
Ciba-Geigy	1,520
Cr.Suisse	3,390
Fischer	905
HoffRocheb	130,000
Nestlé	3,940
Sandoz	3,150
Sté B.Suisse	3,390
Sulzer	3,000
U.B.Suisse	3,960

"UNWANTED" DOLLARS

Wanted back in U.S.A. to purchase or lease 300,000,000 ton deposit high-grade limestone (essential for cement). Good location in Arizona, which imports cement from California due to growing shortage of cement in most of U.S.A. Have qualified contacts to design, build, operate cement plant on site for qualified contracting party. Principals only. Reply:
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TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A.

Highlights from Chairman Edmond Safra's Statement.

For first 6 months to 30th June 1973:

After-tax profits rose 40.2% over the comparable year-ago period to US $10.1 million.

Earnings per share increased 18.2% to US $0.65.

Total assets advanced by 39.6% to US $1,650.2 million.

Total capital funds employed increased from US $77.1 million. to US $149.5 million.

In addition to after-tax profits of US $10.1 million an exceptional profit of US $12.3 million, which resulted from maintaining a substantial position in assets denominated in stronger currencies in order to protect shareholders funds, was credited directly to Reserves.

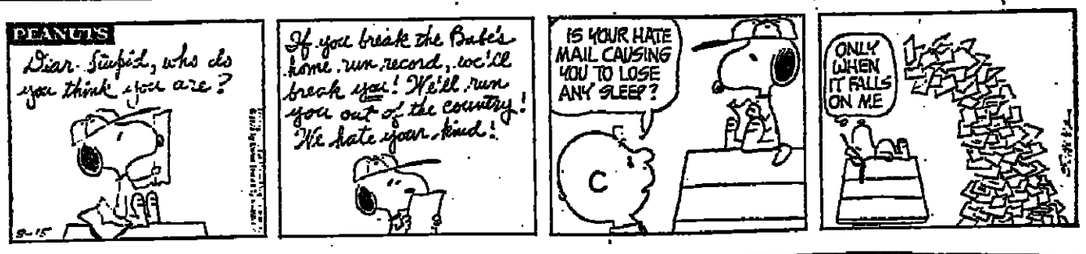
The substantial increase in Shareholders Funds as well as the high degree of liquidity maintained by the group permit us to look forward to the latter part of the year with confidence in our ability to achieve a satisfactory return for our Shareholders.

A more detailed statement is obtainable from:

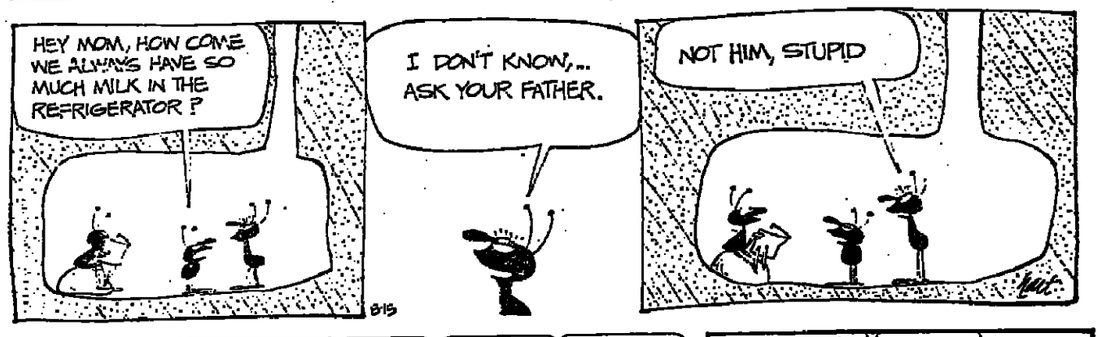
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Trade Development Bank, 21, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2BY, Tel.: 638 1717
Republic National Bank of New York, 452, Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018, Tel.: 524 9000

PEANUTS



B.C.

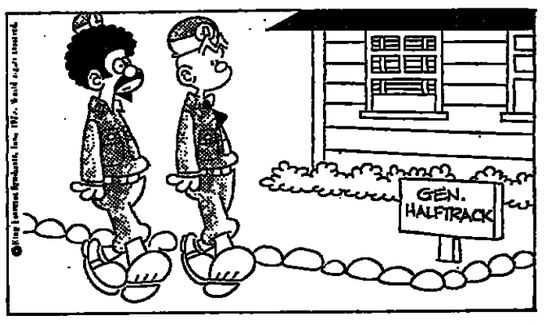


L'IL ABNER

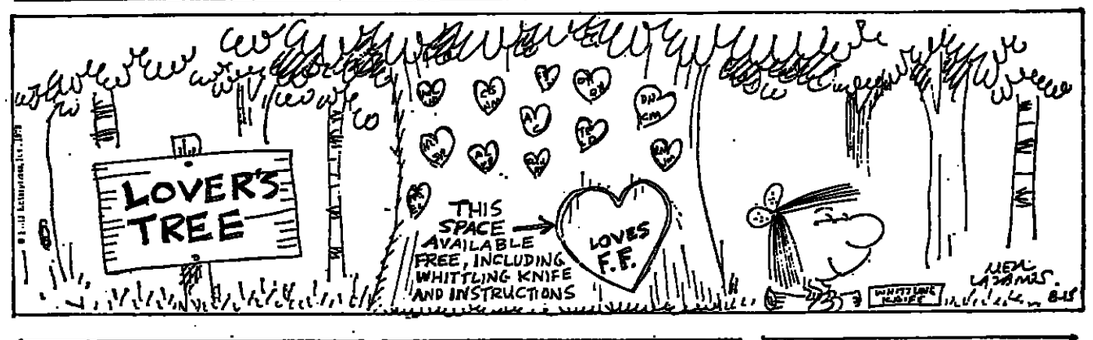


BEETLE BAILEY





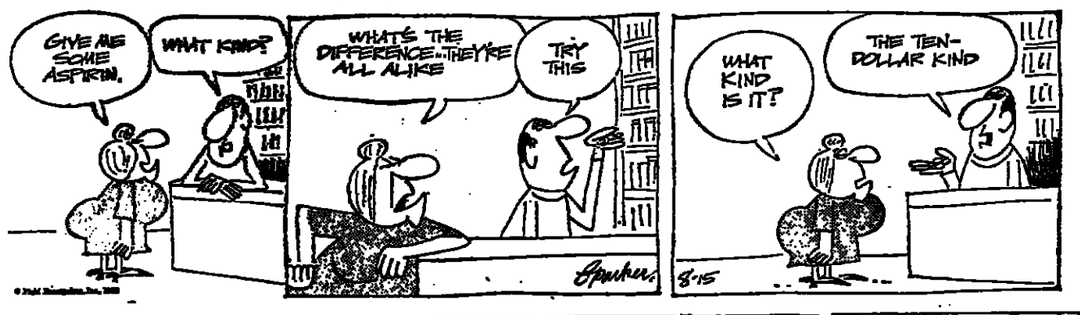
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



هكذا من الدهر

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether to take a simple finesse or play for a squeeze is a not infrequent problem for tournament players. A few South players were in this situation during events in the Summer National Championships in Washington D.C.

The safest contract for North-South is certainly six spades, which makes 12 or 13 tricks depending on the location of the spade king. But some pairs tried for six no-trump, which offered a match-point advantage if the declarers could make as many tricks as the players in the spade slam.

In the diagramed auction, South concealed his four-card spade suit and the partnership missed its four-four spade fit, profitably as it turned out. West led the club ten, and the king won in dummy. The spade jack was led, and when finesse lost to West he shifted to a heart. The queen won in dummy, and diamonds were discarded by both defenders when the spade winners were cashed.

The club ace was cashed, and the fall of the jack from East was a strong indication that the club suit was not breaking. South needed an extra trick from the diamond suit, and in essence needed to guess the location of the king.

South chose to cash the diamond ace, making the assumption that West held the diamond king together with the length in clubs. This turned out to be the winning decision, since West was squeezed in the minor suits when the heart winners were cashed.

The play decision was certainly a close one. At the time he committed himself, South had some reason to believe that East held the majority of the diamonds, since West was believed to have seven black cards. But there were small pointers in the opposite direction. If West did not have the king, he might have led the suit. If he wanted to confirm the club situation before taking the diamond finesse, South would have had to risk a two-trick defeat. And in any event, it is always more satisfying to make a slam by means of a squeeze than by taking a simple finesse.

NORTH
♠ J1087
♡ AQJ7
◇ QJ
♣ K64

WEST
♠ K32
♡ 6
◇ K10987
♣ 10987

EAST (D)
♠ 94
♡ 108542
◇ 6432
♣ J5

SOUTH
♠ AQ65
♡ K93
◇ A5
♣ AQ32

North and South were vunerable. The bidding:

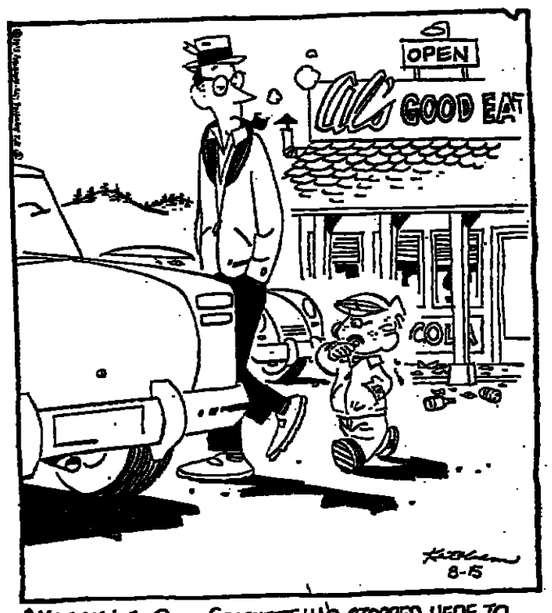
East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	1 ♡
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	E	X		A	I	L	O	H	A		G	R	A	B
L	A	V	E		X	E	B	E	C		R	E	I	T	E
O	V	E	R		I	T	I	N	E	R	A	N	T	S	
	A	N	X	I	O	U	S		D	E	F	E	A	T	
		T	E	R	M	S		S	I	S	T	E	R	S	
C	A	U	S	E	S		P	I	E	A	C	E			
A	L	A				P	A	I	X		U	R	E	D	O
M	O	T	E	S		A	G	E		E	S	S	E	X	
S	P	E	N	T		R	E	S				S	E	E	
			V	A	P	I	D		T	A	V	E	R	N	
A	I	M	P	E	R	E	S		L	A	P	I	N		
D	I	A	L	E	R		S	E	X	T	E	T	S		
E	X	P	O	S	I	T	I	V	E		N	I	L	E	
L	E	A	P		L	O	V	E	R		N	A	I	L	
E	S	S	E		S	E	A	L	S		A	I	M	S	

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YECCH! IF DAVY CROCKETT HAD STOPPED HERE TO EAT, HE NEVER WOULDA MADE IT TO THE ALAMO!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOCCI

FEZOR

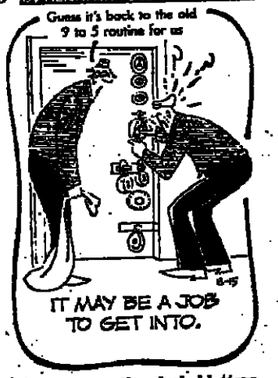
CREBIK

REFIHE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BAUNT CHASM MAKEUP GOBLET
Answer: A scotch squirt!—SODA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

FOR REASONS OF STATE

By Noam Chomsky. Pantheon, hardcover $12.95. Viking paperback $3.45. 440 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S a heavy duty, reading Noam Chomsky's latest book, a collection of nine essays gathered under the title "For Reasons of State" (which is taken from a statement by Michael Bakunin excoriating the inhuman deeds committed "under no other pretext than those elastic words, so convenient and yet so terrible: '*for reasons of state*'"). Heavy duty—because, for example, in an essay examining the conduct of the Berrigan brothers, "On the Limits of Civil Disobedience," Chomsky's logic seems irresistible. One may wish to protest that while one disapproved of the war, one had other priorities—there was the family to look after, the mortgage payments to meet, the garbage to be put out—but Chomsky leaves one feeling like a moral pygmy for not having gone out and destroyed a few draft files.

Heavy duty: Chomsky is inexhaustible: he has read simply everything that touches on his concerns—and cited it; he sneers and scorns; he lacks the light touch. And besides, we are already familiar with most of the points he makes in the longest essay in his book, "The Backroom Boys," his close analysis of the Pentagon papers.

We already knew, with regard to the release of the papers, that "it will require energy and determination to overcome the natural tendency of the state executive to conceal its doings." We were already aware that the war may well have been illegal constitutionally, that international laws were probably also broken, and that war crimes were perhaps committed. We have heard the argument put dozens of times that Vietnam was a civil war until the Western powers interceded. It does not require all of Chomsky's 140 pages and 237 footnotes to remind us of these points.

Yet, who would deny that he was among the first, and most persistent and profound, critics of the war? Who can ignore that daily the news has been confirming his claims concerning "The Wider War" in Laos and Cambodia—that "in Laos as in South Vietnam, the United States has been bringing modernization and social and political development with cluster bombs and napalm and bribes for the rich," and that "it appears that [this] tragedy... is being re-enacted in Cambodia"?

And so it seems our heavy duty to follow him to the crux of his thesis on American involvement in Southeast Asia, which goes as follows: It will not do to attribute the conduct of the war exclusively to "institutional stupidity" or "ignorance and paranoia" or "blind anti-Communism." Nor does it accord with the facts to blame things entirely on "the influx of technical intelligentsia into Washington and the expansion of the state role in the system of militarized state capitalism that has been evolving in the United States since World War II," although these might reasonably explain "the increasing irrationality of U.S. Indochina policy in the 1960s..."

No, imperialism is the key, Chomsky concludes from his reading of the Pentagon papers. "The United States has strategic and economic interests in Southeast Asia that must be secured. Holding Indochina is essential to securing these interests . . . A critical consideration is Japan, which will eventually accommodate to the 'Soviet bloc' if Southeast Asia is lost . . . The goal: a new 'co-prosperity sphere' congenial to United States interests and incorporating Japan."

So went the reasoning in the 1950s, and so it ever shall be, as even now, Chomsky argues in "Indochina: The Next Phase," the United States and Japan prepare to complete the transformation of South Vietnam into a source of raw materials and cheap labor for their economies.

Assuming all this to be the case—and given the care with which Chomsky has developed his thesis, it is not so simple to dismiss as it may appear—what is the alternative and what are we to do to bring it about? Chomsky does not pretend to have any specific programs of reform in mind, but in the five essays that constitute the second half of his book, he offers some proposals for action and some hints of the system he'd prefer to see.

As I've already implied, in "On the Limits of Civil Disobedience," he contends there are no limits to protest short of terrorizing and injuring others, which he doesn't believe the Berrigans have done. In "The Function of the University in a Time of Crisis," he approves, on balance, the student protests of the 1960s.

And in three concluding essays, he attempts indirectly to define his ideal of a socialist society. "Psychology and Ideology" (which incorporates his trenchant critique of B. F. Skinner's "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" and an equally rigorous dismantling of R. J. Herrnstein's "I.Q. in the Meritocracy") adds up to an angry rejection of programs to shape behavior by social planners. "Notes on Anarchism" defines some of the alternative ideologies to state socialism and state capitalism that Chomsky believes have been reviving in recent years. And the final essay, "Language and Freedom," tries to locate in man's power of speech the philosophical key to human freedom and dignity.

Difficulties abound. There is the contradiction familiar in Chomsky's work between, on the one hand, the determinism he seems to perceive in all human conduct he doesn't like, and, on the other hand, his insistence that people are innately free. He has an underlying faith in progress that he nowhere seriously analyzes and defends. And his sneering and sarcasm are hard to stomach over such long stretches.

But he persists. He continues to challenge our assumptions long after other critics have gone to bed. He has become the foremost gadfly of our national conscience. And so, heavy though it may be, it continues to be our duty to read him.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

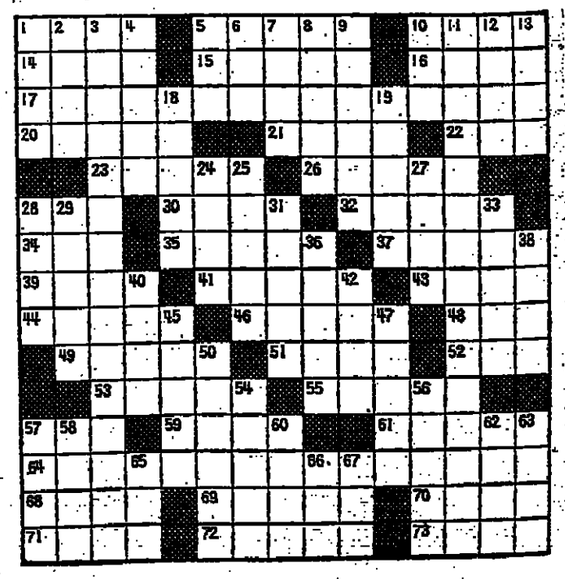
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Heavy club
5 U.S.S.R. republic
10 Makes a choice
14 City of India
15 Where Bowie fell
16 Pacific aroid
17 Blames
20 German city
21 Dakota Indians
22 Brahman title
23 Slow journeys
26 Of wheels
28 Beverage
30 "Faint heart —— won . . ."
32 Window parts
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39 Stir up
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44 Bit parts
46 Appraises
48 Aim
49 Be nosy
51 Medit. resort
52 Family members
53 Arab princes
55 African animal
57 —— soda
59 Anita
61 Abode of sorts
64 Kitchen utensils
68 Tolstoi heroine
69 Attack
70 Norse deity
71 Cheerful
72 Kind of winds
73 Latin conjugation word

DOWN

1 "The —— Animal"
2 Oriental notables
3 Part of the eye
4 Slackening bar
5 Make edging
6 High in pitch
7 Himalayan goat
8 Moslem title
9 Cowboy carnivals
10 Siouan Indian
11 Six-sided prisms
12 Paris's locale
13 Furniture item
18 Concerning
19 Rome's old port
24 Acute
25 Man from Morelos
27 Clerical vestments
28 Polk had one
29 Biblical prophet
31 Kind of type
33 Finnish ritual
36 Proportion
38 Docs
40 Biblical kingdom
42 On —— (ready)
45 Aggies' concerns
47 Contemporary pact
50 French novelist
54 More burned-up
56 Orange ——
57 Box
58 Pisa's river
60 Bristle
62 Thrower of apple of discord
63 Anglo-Saxon slave
65 Authority
66 Food fish
67 Wallet item



هكذا من الأصل

Beat Reds to Trail by 2

Life With Pirates Picks Up Interest

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The season is just starting to become interesting for Bill Virdon, the manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

There have recently been reports that the manager had a blazing argument with Richie Hebner, the third baseman. Then, last week, Virdon told pitcher Dock Ellis that he would be fined if he wore curlers in his hair during pregame practice. And yesterday, the Pirates closed to within two games of the National League's Eastern Division leaders, the St. Louis Cardinals.

Willie Stargell hit his 34th homer of the year, tops in the majors, as the Pirates snapped the five-game winning streak of the Cincinnati Reds with a 3-2 victory at Three Rivers Stadium.

Nelson Briles won his 11th game of the year, needing ninth-inning help from Ramon Hernandez and Dave Giusti.

The Reds scored their second run in the ninth inning and had the tying runner at second base with one out. Hernandez, a side-arming lefthander, got the second out. Giusti then walked the potential winning run, but retired Andy Kosco to end the struggle.

Astros 4, Cardinals 0

Dave Roberts, a left-hander, held St. Louis to five hits and earned his 13th victory in handing the slumping Cards their eighth straight defeat, a 4-0 decision in St. Louis.

Dodgers 8, Expos 5

At Los Angeles, Willie Crawford drove in four runs with a homer (No. 10), a double and an infield out in leading the Dodgers to an 8-5 victory over Montreal behind Claude Osteen (14-5) and eighth-inning relief from Jim Brewer, who got his 16th save. Expos' starter Mike Torrez hit the Dodgers' leadoff batter, Dave Lopes, in the head in the first. Lopes left the field under his own power and was replaced by Lee Lacy at first base. Lopes was reported to have a concussion.

Aaron Receives Police Protection

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14 (UPI).—An official of the Atlanta Braves has disclosed that outfielder Henry Aaron regularly receives police protection during road trips.

Aaron, 39, who is 13 home runs short of Babe Ruth's career record of 714, has been receiving hate mail throughout the season from persons who want to see Ruth's record stand.

"Everybody knows Aaron has been receiving hate mail and I guess the ball clubs have decided to give him extra protection," said Donald Davidson, assistant to the Braves' board chairman.

"It all began in New York a few weeks ago," he said. "There were extra police to take him from the team bus outside the stadium to the clubhouse."

Aaron played only Saturday in a three-game series with the Pirates, and two extra policemen reportedly were stationed in a photographers' section adjacent to the Pirate dugout.

Pirate officials said the Braves requested the extra security. Aaron reportedly is disturbed by it.

Padres 3, Mets 2

At San Diego, in an exchange of fumbles, the New York Mets accomplished a ninth-inning 3-2 loss to the Padres before a crowd of 2,440, the smallest of the season here.

A's 3, Red Sox 1

At Boston, John (Blue Moon) Odom scattered five hits and earned only his third victory, with help from Oakland's star reliever, Rollie Fingers, as Oakland beat Boston, 3-1. Odom held the Red Sox until the eighth before Fingers took over. Odom gave up Boston's run in the third on Tommy Harper's single, stolen base and Luis Aparicio's double.

White Sox 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Carlos May, the designated hitter, drove in three runs with a homer (No. 12) and a single, and Terry Forster, making a rare start, tossed a five-hitter as the Chicago White Sox ended the Brewers' five-game winning skein with a 5-2 triumph.

Orioles 7, Rangers 4

Merv Rettenmund and Don Baylor hit early-inning homers and Baltimore batted around in a four-run fifth in beating Texas, 7-4, on the road. The Rangers' loss was their sixth straight.

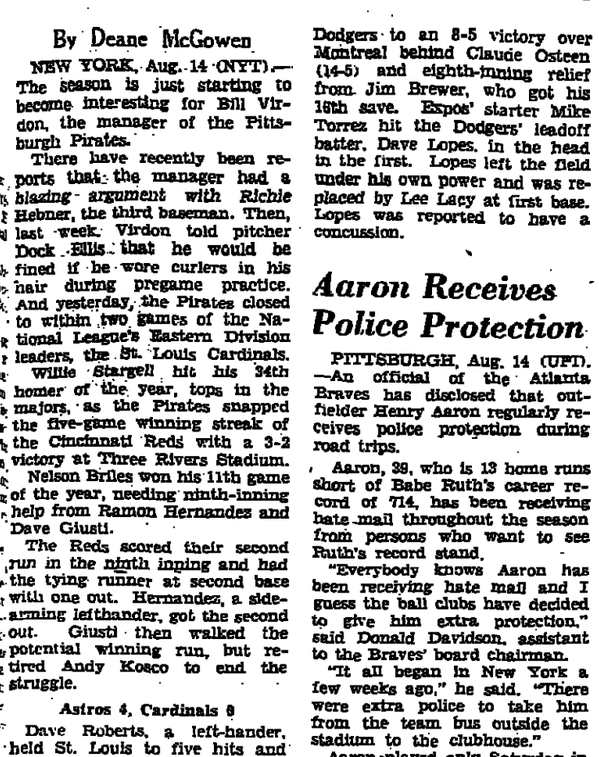
Tigers 9, Twins 3

At Minnesota, Bill Freehan's bases-loaded single keyed a seventh-inning rally and John Hiller produced another steady relief stint as Detroit beat the Twins, 9-3. It was Minnesota's seventh successive loss.

Yankees 6, Angels 0

At New York, with Roy White hitting home runs from different sides of the plate on two consecutive times at bat, the Yankees beat California, 6-0.

George Medich allowed the Angels just five hits. The 24-year-old right-hander's effort was the team's first nine-inning complete game victory in a month. And Medich is the only Yankee starter to gain a victory since the All-Star break.



United Press International.

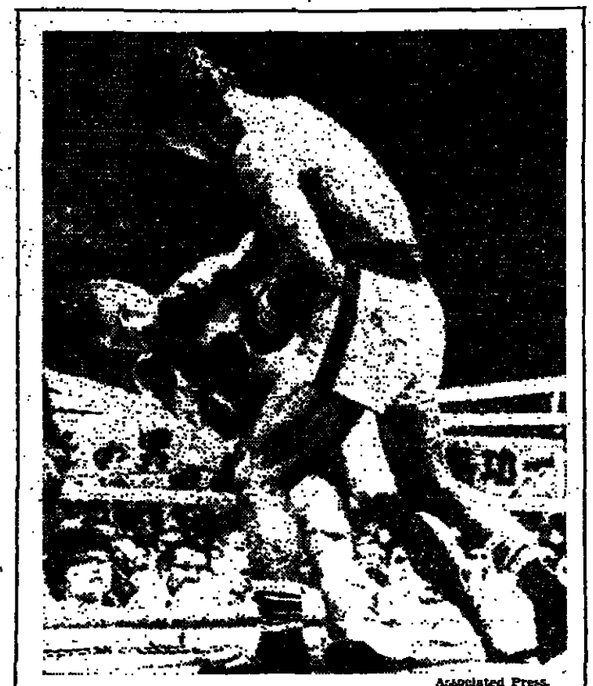
Minnesota Viking lineman Jim Marshall leaps to block view of Pittsburgh Steeler quarterback Terry Bradshaw.

Lions' Barney Blocks NFL Chiefs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP).—Lem Barney blocked an extra-point attempt with 1 minute 18 seconds left to give the Detroit Lions a 17-16 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs in a National Football League exhibition game last night.

Barney's heroics dampened the 1973 debut of Len Dawson as Kansas City quarterback. Dawson, in his 17th professional year, came off the bench with just more than five minutes left and drove the Chiefs 82 yards in 18 plays for a touchdown, a 10-yard scoring pass to Elmo Wright. But Barney broke through to block Jan Stenerud's point-after attempt.

Detroit's Greg Landry took over at quarterback in the second half and led the Lions' domination of the Chiefs in the third quarter.



Associated Press.

ON THE ROPES—World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion Koichi Wajima of Japan batters Italian Silvano Bertini in 12th round. Wajima retained his title in Sapporo, Japan, when the Italian failed to answer the bell for the 13th round. The champion was credited with 12th-round knockout.

Secretariat's Virus May Lead To Arc de Triomphe in Paris

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—Secretariat is out of the Travers Stakes Saturday at Saratoga, but may be in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris, Oct. 7, or the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel race track Nov. 10.

"He has a virus and is running a slight temperature," trainer Lucien Laurin said yesterday from the resort track in upstate New York. "It is enough to throw him off schedule (a workout was planned for this morning) and miss the race."

The Travers, a $100,000 event for 3-year-olds, was to have been Secretariat's second start of the Saratoga meeting. The Meadow Stable's Triple Crown winner was upset by the older Onion in the Whitney Stakes on Aug. 14.

"Naturally, we're not about to take any unnecessary chances," owner Penny Tweedy said of the horse that has been syndicated for stud for $6.08 million. "People care about this horse so much. A little boy wrote last week explaining that he suffers from hay fever and that he knows Secretariat had hay fever when he lost the Whitney. About 10 other people wrote to say they watched Secretariat closely on TV and that he had a bowel movement as soon as the race was over and that indicated to them he might have been having trouble."

Mrs. Tweedy refused to point to the virus as an excuse for Secretariat's defeat. Instead, she indicated she is seriously considering sending "Sexy" to France for the Arc.

"I am considering it," she said. "The one for-sure race for Secretariat this fall is the Marlboro Cup at Belmont Park (N.Y.) on Sept. 15. There's a contract on that one. But I have discussed the Arc and the shoe problem with Mr. (Jean) Romanet, the director of the French Jockey Club, to see if something might be done."

An American horse never has won the Arc, although Fisherman, Career Boy, Carry Back and Tom Rolfe have tried in recent history. The French require Arc participants to run in "flat" shoes. Plates that have toes or caulks are barred. If the footwear problem can be ironed out, Secretariat may compete in Europe's richest race. A decision must be made by Sept. 4, the forfeit date.

If he runs in the Arc, Secretariat would miss the Woodward Stakes at Belmont Sept. 29. The championship race might then turn out to be the Marlboro Cup, which might be expanded from a match race against stablemate Riva Ridge to include two or three other outstanding thoroughbreds.

Mrs. Tweedy also lists the International at Laurel as another possibility for Secretariat.

"His retirement date of Nov. 15 was set with the date of the International in mind," she said. "We made his retirement a few days after the International in order to allow us the opportunity to run at Laurel if we want to. You can say the International is a possibility, and just that."

Monday

Jenkins of Cubs Loses Temper, And Also Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Carl Morton pitched a six-hitter to beat the Chicago Cubs for only the second time in 11 career decisions, leading the Atlanta Braves to a 6-2 victory which extended the Cubs' losing streak to nine games.

The Braves knocked out Ferguson Jenkins with three runs in the fifth inning, and the Cubs' starter, losing for the 12th time against 10 victories, reacted violently when he was forced from the game.

He walked three of the six batters he faced in the fifth and was angered by some of the calls by plate umpire Jerry Dale. Jenkins was booed by many of the crowd of 24,553 as he stalked to the Cubs' dugout.

Then, he tossed bats from the dugout onto the playing field four times. Twice they landed between the pitchers' mound and the plate and the other two went near home plate.

Leftfielder Billy Williams came in to help escort Jenkins to the clubhouse and coach Hank Aguirre, who had tried to restrain Jenkins from throwing the bats, helped take him from the field. Jenkins paused outside the clubhouse door for some minutes before leaving.

Schranz Has Beginner's Luck In Bowling Over Superstars

ROTONDA WEST, Fla., Aug. 14 (AP).—John Havlicek and Karl Schranz moved into today's final six events of the $82,000 Supersports semifinals here with commanding leads in their divisions.

Havlicek, of the National Basketball Association's Boston Celtics, did not win any of the four events he entered yesterday but placed high in all of them for 20 points. Austrian skier Schranz, meanwhile, won as he hoped in tennis and then shocked himself by winning bowling, a sport he had never tried, with a 147 score. He also had 20 points.

Billy Cunningham, of the American Basketball Association's Carolina Cougars, was second to Havlicek with 16 points, followed by shot putter Bryan Oldfield with 15, defending supersports champion Bob Seagren and basketball's Jim McMillan, of Los Angeles, with 14 each. Swimmer Don Schollander had 11, runner Jim Ryun, 4, and track star Lee Evans and hydroplane driver Bill Muncey with 1 each.

Schranz had a six-point lead over bowler Nelson Burton jr. The National Hockey League's Yvan Cournoyer of the Montreal Canadiens had 11, bowler Mike McGrath 9, skier Spider Sabich 8, speed skater Ard Schenk 7, figure skater John Misha Petkevich 6; Gil Perreault of the NHL's Buffalo Sabres and Brad Park of the New York Rangers 5 each; swimmer Mike Burton 4, and Stan Mikita of the NHL Chicago Black Hawks, 2.

The top three finishers in each 12-man division advance to the rich finals in February. The athletes participate in events in which they do not specialize.

Student Games to Open

Moscow Mission: 1980 Olympics

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP).—A high-ranking official of the International Olympic Committee said today that as of now, Moscow is a cinch to land the 1980 Olympic Games.

"For one thing, Moscow is the only bidder we have," said Count Jean de Beaumont, of France, an IOC vice-president. "We would like another bidder or so just to plan for 1984."

Copenhagen is reported preparing such a bid. The IOC will make its decision on the 1980 site next year in Vienna at its annual congress.

De Beaumont is part of an IOC delegation here to look over the World University Games, which open today.

"We will be watching how Moscow does the job here," the Frenchman said. "Of course, if the press becomes unhappy, communications fall down and there is general confusion, we might take a second note.

"But the Russians are resourceful people. They should be able to stage the Games without any problems." But that hasn't been the opinion of the U.S. delegation here for the student games.

"There is no way the Russians can hold the 1980 Games," said George Killian, chief of mission of the U.S. team. "I doubt that the United States would send a team here under these circumstances."

The big American squad—325 men and women—ran into an early snag when one packet of their applications for credentials was temporarily lost.

Virtually the whole team was locked in for two days in the huge gothic structure at Lenin University, which serves as the main living quarters for athletes. At first, some of the athletes were refused meals.

"We are just now getting through the routine, and it's been very trying," Killian said. "The sports people are nice and trying to be as helpful as possible. But they run into political and security areas where officials couldn't care less.

While U.S. Embassy officials and some of the team officials struggled to straighten out the credentials problem, the American team suffered a setback before ever leaving its quarters as John Crosby, the star of the Gymnast team, was felled by an appendix attack.

Crosby, a former national collegiate champion and winner of eight medals in the 1971 Pan American Games—including three golds—was rushed to a hospital for an emergency operation.

The United States is represented by the largest delegation of athletes since it began competition in 1965 in Budapest, with a token force. It will be the chief medal rival this year of the favored Soviet Union.

The Russians will be a heavy choice for gold medals in track and field, gymnastics and basketball. The United States should dominate swimming although its top stars will be missing, preparing for the world swimming championships at Belgrade, in early September.

Valeri Borzov, who snapped America's sprint supremacy with victories in the 100 and 200 meters at Munich, will head the Soviet track team. Little Olga Korbut is back to dazzle spectators in gymnastics. And the Soviet basketball team is virtually the same that won the controversial 51-50 final over the United States at Munich.

In 1970, at Turin, the Americans captured 52 of their 58 medals in swimming and diving, with only 13 in track and field, two in basketball and one in tennis.

The Americans will field a young, aggressive basketball team which goes into these games with a won-lost record of 13-0 against U.S. all-star pro and European competition. Dave Thompson of North Carolina State and Marvin Barnes of Providence University have been the outstanding performers.

The games, first held in Turin in 1959, have been continued every four years since. They will consist of nine sports: track and field, basketball, swimming, fencing, gymnastics, volleyball, water polo, wrestling and tennis. The eligible participants are selected from college, junior college and graduate students not exceeding the age of 28.

Mary Decker, an 86 Pounder, Is Track Star of 3 Continents

By Jill Gerston

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Olga Korbut, the tiny Soviet gymnast, has a rival. She's two years younger, one inch taller and has never performed on a balance beam.

Mary Decker, 15-year-old, 5-foot, 86-pound half-miler from Garden Grove, Calif., ran away with the hearts of the Soviet people when she competed in the Russian-American track and field meet in Minsk, U.S.S.R. The fans at Dynamo Stadium cheered wildly as the pigtailed sprite spurted the last five yards to beat the bigger and more experienced Russian women and win the 800-meter run with a time of 2 minutes 2.9 seconds.

"Oh, the fans were just great," said Miss Decker, the youngest competitor in the meet. "After the race we couldn't get to the bus because of the crowds. They gave us flowers and a lot of them asked for my address. I gave it to them, but I can't read any Russian."

Minsk was the third stop on the American team's 35-day tour of Europe and Africa that ended last week. On July 11-12 the team competed in Munich, where Miss Decker finished third in the 800 meters, won by the Olympic champion, Hildegard Falck. The following week, in Turin, she outdistanced Italy's best women half-milers. With a spectacular late kick, she streaked across the finish line to receive a hug from coach Brooks Johnson and a standing ovation from the crowd.

Miss Decker runs a cool tactical race, hanging back until the final seconds, when she kicks past older, more powerful rivals.

The tiny international star began racing when she was 11 years old.

"I had nothing to do one day so I entered a cross-country meet with a girlfriend," Miss Decker said. "Then I went to a city meet and coach Don DeNoon saw me and asked me to run for him."

A student at Orange High School, she is a member of DeNoon's Blue Angels track club, where she works out for two hours each day after school.

"Racing hasn't changed my life much," she said. "I get up and go to school just like the other kids. But after classes, when they goof around, I go to practice."

Her prerace meal, which might be considered unorthodox by conventional diet standards for athletes, is always the same: Spaghetti. "Because it has lots of carbohydrates," she said.



AP.

Mary Decker ... pigtail favorite.

On Aug. 4, Miss Decker celebrated her 15th birthday in Dakar, Senegal, the final stop on the tour. She received a gift from the president of Senegal and then chalked up her third victory with a clocking of 2:05.7 in the United States-Africa meet.

Unlike Shane Gould, the 16-year-old Australian swimmer who recently withdrew from international competition to concentrate on her studies and social life, Miss Decker has no intention of retiring.

"Oh, yes, I'll continue to race," said the lightning-quick pixie. "I want very much to go to the Pan-American Games and then, in 1976, to the Olympics."

Laver Available For Australia In Cup Final

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Rod Laver will be available to play for Australia in the finals of the Davis Cup if it gains the challenge round in December.

Australian Davis Cup captain Neale Fraser spoke to Laver by telephone at his Newport, Calif., home last night and was assured by Laver of the acceptance for the final.

However, Laver said he would be unavailable for the semifinals against Czechoslovakia in Melbourne in November. Australia will have John Newcombe and Ken Rosewall against Nikki Pilic and Jim Hrebec.

Laver's decision to join the Australian team gives his homeland the best chance of winning the cup sine it was lost to the United States in 1968.

The United States plays Romania in the other semifinal in San Francisco this weekend.

Italian Soccer League Kicks Around Money

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 14 (IHT).—The new Italian League season doesn't begin until October, but already all the major clubs are in training camp. There seems no end to the economic lunacy which has beset the Italian game since the end of the war. The total debt of the A and B—first and second—division clubs now amounts to more than $50 million. The newly appointed, intelligent young president of the league, Franco Carraro, who was formerly president of Milan, says cheerfully that the money is owed, in any case, 95% to the club presidents. And who should know better. To be more precise, club presidents tend to guarantee these astronomical debts to the banks.

Pierino Prati is now the most expensive player in Italian history, having cost Roma 700 million lire when it bought him from Milan.

When it is taken into account that Antognoni, 19-year-old Fiorentina inside-forward whom Roma bought from Asti Macobi, a C Division club which retained a half share in him, was also valued at 700 million, the extent of the hyperbole is plain. If Luigi Riva had been transferred from Cagliari to Juventus, his price, in cash and other players, would have been almost $8 million. No wonder Riva was sick about it, saying that Juventus did well not to buy him, that if it had, it would have been expecting two goals a game from him. Meanwhile, he can console himself with the knowledge that he will sign for the season for a hundred million lire ($185,000).

Giorgio Chinaglia, the big Lazio center-forward who was once given a free transfer by Swansea Town, the Welsh club which now plays in the Fourth Division, has demanded 80 million lire from the Roman club. But Gianni Rivera, the captain of Milan, general of the Italy attack and the most successful player in the country last season, officially gets 38 million lire, and Chinaglia's claims appear extravagant. (I say "officially" because for tax purposes the clubs tend to publish discreetly reduced figures from those they actually pay.)

An ironic piece of news is that Italy has agreed to send a Division C representative team this coming season to play two matches in North Korea. In the 1966 World Cup, of course, the North Koreans upset Italy, 1-0, at Middlesbrough, England. Since then, as we know, they have largely retreated into a far from splendid isolation, failing to qualify against modest Asian opposition either for the last Olympic tournament or for the coming World Cup. But it is interesting that it should at long last have agreed to receive a European team at home.

Will the Red Chinese be the next surprising team out of Asia? Their form on a very recent tour of Morocco was surprisingly good. They had stamina, skill and a lively approach. Officially, however, no member country of the International Football Federation—which means every country that matters—is allowed to play them. Morocco now risks punishment for doing so. The president of FIFA, Sir Stanley Rous, has leaned over backwards to accommodate the Chinese, whom he would like to see in the FIFA. But the intractable stumbling block is the membership of Formosa. The Communist Chinese insist they be expelled as a condition of entry. Rous has pertinently replied that they have done nothing to transgress the rules. But sooner or later, one feels that an accommodation will be reached, that there may well be greater flexibility on the part of China—who after all needs FIFA much more than FIFA does them.

Cruyff Finds Out Today All About Bank Account

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (AP).—Dutch soccer star Johann Cruyff will be one of the world's highest paid athletes if authorities here approve his transfer from Ajax of Amsterdam to Barcelona Football Club.

A decision on the move was expected today from the Royal Netherlands Soccer Federation. Ajax and F.C. Barcelona agreed yesterday on Cruyff's transfer, but as the official transfer period is over, the federation may insist on its rules being kept. In that case, Cruyff would have to wait at least until December before he can play for the Spanish club.

Cruyff, 26, will cost F.C. Barcelona about 5.5 million guilders ($2.2 million), of which 3 million guilders ($1.2 million) go to Ajax and 2.5 million guilders ($1 million) to Cruyff.

In the agreed three-year contract, Cruyff stipulated he must be allowed to play in the most important matches of the Dutch national team.

The news of Cruyff's impending departure was splashed on the front pages of Dutch newspapers today.

Reactions were mixed, but generally, sportswriters agreed that the Dutch federation did not have the "moral" right to prevent Cruyff from grabbing this unique chance.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	66	52	.559	—
Baltimore	63	52	.548	1 1/2
New York	65	56	.537	2 1/2
Boston	62	55	.530	3 1/2
Milwaukee	57	59	.491	8
Cleveland	47	71	.398	19

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	68	51	.571	—
Oakland	67	51	.568	1/2
Chicago	58	61	.487	10
Minnesota	56	60	.483	10 1/2
California	53	62	.461	13
Texas	42	74	.362	24 1/2

Monday's Results

Baltimore 7, Texas 4.
Detroit 9, Minnesota 3.
Chicago 5, Milwaukee 2.
New York 6, California 0.
Oakland 3, Boston 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Baltimore at Texas, night.
Cleveland at Kansas City, night.
Detroit at Minnesota, night.
Chicago at Milwaukee, night.
California at New York, night.
Oakland at Boston, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	61	58	.513	—
Pittsburgh	57	53	.496	2
Montreal	57	60	.487	3
Chicago	56	61	.479	4
Philadelphia	54	63	.462	6
New York	52	64	.448	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	74	45	.622	—
Cincinnati	72	48	.600	2 1/2
San Francisco	64	52	.552	8 1/2
Houston	62	58	.521	12
Atlanta	56	65	.463	19
San Diego	42	76	.356	31 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Monday's Results

Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
Houston 4, St. Louis 0.
Los Angeles 8, Montreal 5.
San Diego 3, New York 2.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Atlanta 6, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, night.
Houston at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Los Angeles, night.
New York at San Diego, night.
Philadelphia at San Francisco, night.

Austrian Grand Prix Imports U.S. Super-Car for Safety

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 14 (UPI).—A super-powered U.S.-made highway rescue car will make its European debut as an emergency vehicle in Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix, organizers said today.

"We rented the car and had it flown from the United States," said Horst May, manager of the Oesterreichring. "It has never been brought to Europe before."

May said he decided to rent the multi-equipped vehicle "to spare no effort to reduce the terrible death toll in motor racing."

Thirteen auto drivers have died on various circuits so far this year.

A recent victim was formula one driver Roger Williamson of Britain, who died of burns in the Dutch Grand Prix on July 29. It took rescuers eight minutes to get to his burning wreckage.

"We don't want to omit any chance to save a driver's life," May said. "The U.S. rescue car is certainly the best emergency vehicle we have ever known."

The U.S. car is fitted with a 300-horsepower V-8 engine, an electric fire-fighting pump and giant-sized automotive jaws that can right an overturned car, even on fire, enabling rescuers to get to the driver.

May said, "Its top speed almost equals that of the grand prix cars."

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 100 000 001—2 7 2
Pittsburgh ..... 010 200 00x—3 9 0
Norman, Borbon (8) and Bench; Briles, Hernandez (8), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen. W—Briles (11-11). L—Norman (10-10). HR—Stargell (34th).

Houston ..... 000 110 110—4 8 0
St. Louis ..... 020 000 000—0 5 5
Roberts (12-9) and Edwards; Nagy, Segui (9) and Simmons. L—Nagy (0-1). HR—Wynn (18th).

Montreal ..... 300 000 011—5 11 1
Los Angeles ..... 110 120 21x—8 9 0
Torrez, Jarvis (5), Stoneman (7), Scott (8) and Boccabella; Osteen, Brewer (8) and Ferguson. W—Osteen (14-5). L—Jarvis (2-1). HR—Singleton (21st), Crawford (10th), Breeden (10th).

New York ..... 000 010 010—2 5 1
San Diego ..... 000 010 002—3 10 1
Matlack (9-15) and Grote; Greif, Corkins (11), Caldwell (5) and Kendall. W—Caldwell (5-13).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 110 010 100—3 12 1
Texas ..... 100 000 021—4 10 0
Cuellar (10-12) and Etchebarren; Merritt, Dunning (5), Allen (8) and Billings. L—Merritt (4-8). HR—Rettenmund (8th), Baylor (5th), Grativ (3d).

Detroit ..... 001 000 320—6 16 0
Minnesota ..... 020 000 010—3 11 2
Fryman, Hiller (7) and Freehan; Blyleven, Hands (7), Albury (8), Corbin (8) and Mitterwald. W—Fryman (5-7). L—Blyleven (14-12). HR—Rye (2d).

Chicago ..... 020 011 100—5 8 1
Milwaukee ..... 001 010 000—2 5 1
Forster (4-4) and Herrmann; Slaton (8-10) and Rodriguez. HR—C. May (13th), Orta (3d).

California ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
New York ..... 240 000 00x—6 12 0
May, Lange (2), Barber (8) and Torborg; Medich (9-6) and Munson. L—May (7-12). HR—White (13th, 14th).

Oakland ..... 000 200 100—3 8 0
Boston ..... 001 00 000—1 5 2
Odom, Fingers (8) and Tenace; Tiant (16-10) and Fisk. W—Odom (2-0).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS — At Indianapolis, Veronica Burton of Britain scored the only upset in the opening round of the women's U.S. clay court championship, beating fifth-seeded Patti Hogan, U.S., 6-2, 6-2. Chris Evert beat fellow-American Pat Bostrom, 6-0, 6-0, and sister Jeanne beat Marilyn Tesch of Australia, 7-5, 6-3.

GOLF — At Wadsworth, Ill., Debbi Austin shot a 3-under-par 70 at the Midlane Country Club to hold on to the lead in the LPGA's $30,000 Child and Family Services Open with a 36-hole total of 140, 6 under par. Miss Austin stood off a course record challenge by Joyce Kazmierski and a sub-par rally by Rookie Laura Baugh to post a 2-stroke lead going into the final 18 holes. Miss Baugh had a 71 for 143, and Miss Kazmierski, equaling her best competitive round ever, had a 68 for 144.

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Observer

The Nostalgia Affair

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Letters to the columnist:

Sir: Doesn't the press have anything to write about but nostalgia? The people are sick of this constant harping on nostalgia, nostalgia, nostalgia. Is it any wonder the American people are fed up with the media? Get back to the important things about America the way the media did in the good old days. There is more to life than nostalgia.

Baker

Sir: Don't you nitwits realize that we the people are not deceived by your morbid obsession with nostalgia? I for one have just about had it with having to sit through this nostalgia business every time I turn your column on. Give me back my soap operas.

Sir: America owes you, and its great free press, a vote of thanks for your courage and persistence in compelling us to face up to the facts concerning nostalgia. This whole disgusting business goes back to the Truman administration when certain big money interests saw fit to artificially create a vicious wave of nostalgia for the so-called "roaring twenties," which was nothing more than a glorification of illegal whiskey and 1924 Oldsmobiles, not to mention raccoon coats and permissive sex, as well as F. Scott Fitzgerald. Keep up the fine work. America must be made to see that there is no future in nostalgia.

Dear (Ah!) Sir (?): It takes a truly first-class idiot like you to think that anybody is so dumb they would get excited about a *little third-rate nostalgia.* I'd like to see you go to Cuba and try to get away with that kind of stuff about nostalgia! It's media like yours that are destroying democracy. Once you got a little taste of the salt mines, which you would get if I had my way, you would soon be saying: "Take me back to the good old U.S.A. where the worst thing they've got is a little nostalgia."

Sir: When are you going to *stop battening on nostalgia* and start writing about Chappaquiddick?

Sir: Your column recently mentioned a man in Iowa who was miserable and lonely because he was nostalgic about the period between 1742 and 1768 and could not find anyone else who was nostalgic about this particular time frame.

It so happens that my own nostalgia centers on the years between 1747 and 1761, but only in regard to events in Central Europe. If the Iowa gentleman's nostalgia extends to this fascinating region, I would very much like to have his name and address *so we can get together some* time and sing some of the great *old tunes of that point in time* which were big hits in Bohemia and Bessarabia.

Sir: Your attack on Tom *Wolfe's* nostalgia for 1964 becomes absurd when you say that no genuine nostalgia is possible for such a recent point in time. From there you go on to accuse Wolfe of foisting upon his audience an adulterated product—"instant nostalgia," as you call it. That, Sir, is an indefensible assertion for which you owe Mr. Wolfe an apology.

Our club, the Brighton Park Up-to-the-Minute Nostalgia Savoring and Reminiscing Society, specializes in developing nostalgia about the very latest things on the theory that it isn't very American to go in for stale, old, out-of-fashion things. Two of our members have already developed literally heart-breaking nostalgias for last April (remember that great month?—"Tie a Yellow Ribbon 'Round the Old Oak Tree" was on the radio, Jim McCord in the headlines) and we are already testing the *possibility that one of our members* is already nostalgic for last week. (*That great old week!* "Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution" was in its 36th week on the bestseller list, the United States was *mistakenly bombing "friendlies" in* Cambodia, and the steaks were *going out all over America.* Would we ever see them broiled *again in our lifetime?*)

Get with it! Nostalgia is now. Nostalgia will be *tomorrow.*

Sir: It is not nostalgia that is wrecking the dollar. It is not nostalgia that is to blame for the rising incidence of illiteracy, malnutrition, bribery, air pollution, heat waves, shark scares, pornography, country music and $4 wheat.

No, it is not nostalgia that has done these things to us, but the media's insistence on dwelling constantly on nostalgia. Once you media people let America forget that it is up to its ears in nostalgia, things will straighten themselves out again, and life will once again be what it was back in 1946, when—remember that great year?—Bing Crosby was singing "Symphony" and . . .

Dear Sir: When are you going to realize that they've all engaged in nostalgia at one time or another? And anyhow, what about Chappaquiddick?



The Blue Moon Saloon in Cameron, Mont., on a recent Saturday night. — The New York Times.

Cowboy Legend Still True—On Weekends

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CAMERON, Mont. (NYT).—He was called a waddie, a buckaroo or a ranahan. He lived with cattle for weeks at a time. He had no radio, no television and no pickup truck. A saddle was his home, his pillow and his prized possession.

He was, of course, the American cowboy. And while most everything about his lonely life has changed over the decades, one thing has not: Saturday night in town.

Across the West on these summer Saturday nights, thousands of cowhands doff their work duds, shower, shave, put on their clean hat and maybe even splash on cologne. Then they hop in a truck and take the dirt road to town for "a little partying."

It involves bravado, boasting, brawling, tell-tale telling and prodigious consumption of alcohol. It goes on till sunup. It is much beloved. And, the cowboys claim, it is relaxing.

"Whoooee, ain't this some shindig," Chuck Armitage shouted as he whirled around the dance floor minus his partner.

Like many persons here last Saturday night, Mr. Armitage was not quite up to an interview. But friends said he was the owner of the Blue Moon Saloon, the largest structure here in what Doc Holliday might have called a one-cow town.

Six nights a week Cameron is the kind of town where coyote births would be frontpage news. If there were a newspaper. Which there isn't.

Cameron is generations away from Deadwood, S.D., Tombstone, Ariz., or Dodge City, Kan., where Marshal Earp took on early-day cowhands on countless Saturday nights.

Today, however, the law has the good sense to stay out of this town on Saturday night. Instead, the police sit in their patrol cars waiting for the cowboys to weave their 300-horsepower buggies down the highway where to this day there is no speed limit.

Saturday evening achieved its prominence in the West because it marks the end of the arduous, six-day work-week with days that can start at 6 a.m. and stop around 10 p.m. As Cecil Klatt, head of the nearby Diamond J. Ranch put it, "there is only once a week that you don't have to work tomorrow."

For some people Sunday is a day of worship or rest. For the cowboys, Sunday is a day of recovery.

The Saturday fun officially begins after dinner at 6 p.m. Madison County's cowhands got a jump on the good times last week because a local car dealer bought the grub—enough beef for a giant barbecue—as a sort of thank you for past business.

Word of the festivities had spread throughout the area. There were even posters in the Long Branch Saloon and Mr. Ed's competing bars in Ennis, 12 miles up the road. Those bars, which were all but deserted the other night, knew their turn would come, perhaps this week.

By 8 p.m., the party at the Blue Moon Saloon was well under way. Jeeps, cars and trucks lined the highway while the crowds spilled out of the false-fronted bar into the night, where thousands of gnats gleefully greeted them. Young Tim Combs, a wrangler on Mr. Klatt's spread, has his hat tipped way back and a beer can in his hand.

He knew it was Saturday because he got to sleep till 5:45 a.m. before feeding the horses. The previous Saturday night Mr. Combs was in Ennis. "But you sort of rove where the partying is," he said.

John Bausch, a brawny rancher who raises 600 head of cattle on 6,000 acres 19 miles from here, had just completed baling 1,500 bales of hay, the vital crop that will carry his herd through the Montana winter. But first he rose at 4:30 a.m. to move his herd to fresh grass before the heat and flies got bad.

"This is our first outing off the ranch all summer," said his wife, Donna. "Out here you know, work comes before pleasure." She had cooked breakfast, lunch and dinner for the ranch hands, all 15 of them. But, she added, until you ring the bell you never really know how many feet you will have under your table."

Much laughter and the sounds of The Montanans—two electric guitars and a piano—burst through the door. Fifteen couples were dancing a polka in a space the size of a living room.

The dancers' ornate silver belt buckles flashed in the light as some older folk watched from couches along the walls. The women wore long dresses, hot pants or slacks. The men wore plaid shirts, jeans and, of course, their hats.

The beer and scotch were flowing fast. "Do you know what's wrong with this party?" a cowboy asked a visitor for the fifth time. "There's too many foreigners here—like you. That's what's wrong. Why there's even some folk from Californy—foreigners."

"In the winter," said Tim Gross, a cowhand for the Castle Mountain Cattle Company, "you can fire a cannon down the street and not hurt anyone. But not on a summer Saturday."

It had been two weeks since the 21-year-old Mr. Gross was in town because last week his boss told him to watch the cattle while all the other hands had the night off.

"Jeez, did that make me mad," said Mr. Gross, who earns $15 a day plus room and board. He spent this Saturday "doctoring cows"—finding the sick ones and administering a shot for foot rot.

Mike Doud, a cowhand on the Bear Creek Ranch, began recalling the Saturday nights he had spent at the rodeo in Dillon with Jim Overstreet.

"We went to Skeet's Café," he said, "and had a burger and strawberry pie. Ain't that the truth, Jim!" The men nodded. They had heard this story many times before. The women smiled quietly. They knew their place.

Encouraged, Mr. Doud continued: "We was leaning on a parking meter, Jim and me and Todd Holland and Weary Poulton, and up walks this long-haired hippie guy and calls me a dirty cowboy. Ain't that right Jim?" Much laughter.

"He grabs me three times," said Mr. Doud, "and then we had a little hassle. I turned to look for Jim, but he was making no offers to help." End of story. Much more laughter.

Inside, sweating couples were dancing what perhaps could best be described as an improvised jitterbug. The whoops were louder, the laughter greater and the heat overwhelming. The fan had been removed because someone fell into it.

On through the early-morning hours the music continued as Jean and Bob Jamieson sang, "Hold your warm and tender body close to mine."

The beef was all gone now. The trash barrel was overflowing with empty cans and bottles. And a cowboy asked a stranger, "Are you still standing?"

PEOPLE: *An Israeli Bash And the Beautiful People*

"Herod the Great would have loved it," says **Terence Smith** of The New York Times, describing a bash in Israel, marking the country's 25th anniversary. The three-day weekend was the idea of **Mira Avrech**, the leading Israeli gossip columnist, who enlisted **Earl Blackwell** and **Clive David**, party architects, to arrange it.

Some 450 certified Beautiful People turned up to watch **Rudolf Nureyev** dance, in the Herodian amphitheater at Caesarea, nibble vine leaves under the stars and sing "Hello Golda, Well Hello Golda . . ." The event was a benefit for **Mrs. Meir's** educational foundation, with most of the costs being underwritten by **Mr. and Mrs. William J. Levitt.** Among the guests: **Mr. and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke; Rep. and Mrs. Ogden R. Reid, Arlene Dahl, Hugh O'Brien, Patrice Munsel, Robert Merrill** and **Josephine Baker.**

"I think it was a success," said Blackwell. "About 98 percent of the people were happy with it, and with this crowd, that's not a bad average."

* * *

The day after **Helen Thomas** of United Press International got taken to task by **President Nixon** for wearing pants to the White House, she turned up there again, this time in a dress. "Hey, Helen," one newsman asked, "are you caving in?" She isn't. The dress was apparently a diplomatic gesture and some of her press colleagues felt it was almost too diplomatic. "She was too nice," said one. Said another, "She was ridiculed. It was a cheap way for the President to get a laugh at her expense."

Miss Thomas said that she had not been offended by the President's remark. "I knew he was only trying to tease, to make small talk. It was not ill-meant." She went on to say that "his own daughter **Julie** says she doesn't even wear them to walk the dog around the White House grounds. The President has not been out on the American scene enough to recognize that pants are not just a trend—but a part of the American woman's wardrobe. I don't know the President very well, but I do know he is a gentleman of the old school," she told **Marlene Cimons** of the Los Angeles Times. "He views women as he saw them in the '30s or '40s. Or even '50s."

* * *

Japan's **Crown Prince Akihito** and his wife **Princess Michiko** will make a week-long official visit to Spain in October, officials in Madrid announced Monday. Last year, the future king of Spain, **Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon,** and his wife **Princess Sofia** visited Japan.

* * *

A smiling **Elizabeth Taylor,** accompanied by Dutch millionaire **Henry Wynberg,** arrived in Positano, Italy, Tuesday to spend a few days as guest of film producer **Franco Zeffirelli.** Miss Taylor, wearing white jeans and a white shirt with a beige jacket, spent the morning sunbathing. She took a walk round the grounds of the Zeffirelli villa with Wynberg this afternoon.

Her estranged husband **Richard Burton** has been staying at the 17th-century mansion of film producer **Carlo Ponti** and his actress wife, **Sophia Loren,** outside Rome.

* * *

Princess Anne of England turns 23 today. She is spending the day in Scotland, competing for a place on the British team that will take part in the European equestrian championships in Kiev this fall.

* * *

HMS Minerva steamed into Portsmouth, N.H., Monday afternoon with England's **Prince Charles** on board. The ship is making a courtesy call during the city's week-long 350th anniversary celebration. A spokesman for the Royal Navy said that Prince Charles's visit is not being made in his royal capacity—he just happens to be serving aboard the Minerva which just happens to be in Portsmouth.

* * *

Staff Sgt. Stanley A. Newell of Pekin, Ill., who spent nearly six years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, re-enlisted in the Army on Monday. Newell, 25, took the oath at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center outside Denver where he had received medical treatment. He will join the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky.

* * *

"How much is it to Australia from Horsham (England) bus station, Guy?" the taxi driver asked his boss over the radio Tuesday. "Get off the road. You're drunk," replied his boss, **Bernard Francis.** But Francis ended by quoting a fare of £1,500 and **Ethel Murphy** is making the trip. She said she will take a taxi to visit her daughter **Kathleen** in Perth. "When you're going that far it is silly to rush it by traveling by jet and see nothing," Mrs. Murphy said. "Going by car is the only civilized way to do it. I've got a lot of saving to do and I've got a little in the bank. I'll probably be setting off towards the end of next year." **Les Henness,** a 26-year-old Australian, will do the driving—through Europe, the Middle East, Afghanistan, India, Thailand and Singapore. From there, she'll take the boat.

* * *

She signs herself **Maria** and she's from Lima, Peru. Her sad story appeared in the lonely hearts column of a Peru newspaper last Tuesday. It seems that her husband beats her every time Peru's national soccer team loses. "I don't think any other woman in the world suffers what I do," wrote Maria. "Every time the team loses, it is my fault and my husband strikes me. I get a blow for every goal by which they lose. All I can do is kneel and pray they win . . . I don't even know anything about football . . ." Chile, in case you have forgotten, beat Peru a week ago . . . by two goals.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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